

Most all of you have heard by now, I am sure, that our beloved Number 1 member of EAC, Dr. William Sheldon, died on September 16. This issue, therefore, is respectfully dedicated to his memory.

Over the years, there have been many great numismatists whose names have been associated with the big coppers, but none ever stood taller than Dr. Sheldon. Articulate, learned, modest, humble, kindly, witty, dedicated, Dr. Sheldon was a man who singlehandedly advanced the nation's interest and knowledge in U.S. large cents and who motivated the numismatic fraternity to turn its attentions to this particular mintage series. Likewise, his approach to grading was fresh and innovative; and though he intended the use of his system only for grading of the large coppers, his grading scale has since been adopted by many present-day numismatists for use with all series.

Although he excelled also in other fields and was prominent in his field of medicine, Dr. Sheldon's first love was his pennies, to which he devoted his life span. He provided that vital spark which made old cents come alive and that inspiration which encouraged others to emulate him.

When he passed on to his great reward, it was only natural for those who knew him well or were grateful for his many contributions to offer tribute to him. PENNY-WISE has gathered these tributes and presents them in this issue for your interest and consideration.

Surely there is not a single EAC member who didn't revere and respect Dr. Sheldon and who didn't feel honored to belong to the same organization of which he also was a member. But there still are many who never met him or even had a chance to see him. Dr. Sheldon was very shy of photographers and rarely permitted his picture to be taken. Fortunately for us, Dorothy Paschal was able to find an excellent likeness of the good doctor which was taken several years ago, and that picture is included in this issue. For that privilege, P-W is extremely grateful to Mrs. Paschal and we are most appreciative of her efforts.

There is no doubt that EAC will continue to prosper and grow, but Dr. Sheldon's memory will be cherished always by all of us and by all large cent collectors for time immemorial.

As for myself, I feel that I have lost a true and loyal friend. My only regret is that I did not see him more often or that I didn't know him longer. Dr. Sheldon was a man to honor and revere, and every one could only be a better man after associating with him.

Let the rest of this issue of PENNY-WISE speak for itself!

Warren A. Lapp, M.D.
Editor and Publisher

ABOUT THE NEXT ISSUE OF P-W

The next issue of PENNY-WISE will be mailed to you on or about January 15, 1978. Deadline for receipt of all material to appear in that issue is December 31, 1977. Please keep your comments and articles coming, and it will help us considerably if you do so early. Last minute arrivals of advertisements and other pertinent items places considerable strain on the Editor to get it all typed over and edited so as not to delay the printing and mailing by the intended date.

Because of the length of the November issue, it was necessary to curtail some of the items which we had planned to include. For example, Milt Pfeffer's excellent addendum on his review of the half cent catalogues had to be held over until the January issue. And David D. Gladfelter has provided us with an excellent article on "Stray Punch Blunders on Large Cents and Half Cents", which will appear in the next issue.

Likewise, we hope that Mark Borckardt will furnish us by the January issue with the answers to his "Half Cent Quiz" which appeared in the September issue, along with the results as to how many members responded and who had high score. It is also noted that no report has yet been received from the Mid-Atlantic Region on their regional meeting, scheduled for October 16. How about it, Jules Reiver? Can you stir up your secretary enough to get us a report? It has always been your Editor's opinion that if P-W is good enough to provide space for announcement of meetings that it should be good enough to carry a report of such meetings.

And finally, we are surprised! - not one member called to our attention that the last issue was No. 5 of Volume XI, not No. 4 as carried in our mast head. Please make the proper correction!

* * * * *

A hearty welcome to the following NEW members:

- #657 Jeff Garrett
- #658 Henry C. Stouffer, 134 East Walnut Street, Lancaster, PA 17602
- #659 John F. Bergman, 4223 Iroquois Avenue, Lakewood, CA 90713
- #660 Donn Pearlman, 7844 Keystone, Skokie, IL 60076
- #661 Robert C. Sheffer, 1952 Leonard Street, York, PA 17404
- #662 Matthew J. Firmin, 12 Norrback Avenue, Worcester, MA 01606
- #663 Thomas K. DeLorey, P.O. Box 654, Sidney, OH 45365
- #664 Carmine A. Pizza, Box 138, RD#2, Hudson, NY 12534
- #665 James Jelinski, Phoebe Hart House/The Hill, Portsmouth, NH 03801
- #666 Bob Bauer, 78 Clinton Avenue, Huntington, NY 11743
- #667 David J. Sklow, 313 Commando, K.I. Sawyer AFB, MI 49843
- #668 Stephen Fischer, P.O. Box 461, Granville, WV 26534
- #669 George R. Trostel, 49 Bristol Street, Southington, CT 06489
- #670 George E. Ewing, Jr., 4230 Concho, Dallas, TX 75206

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CENTS OF 1832-1833

John D. Wright

Three pairs of dies were used to strike the 2,362,000 cents delivered in 1832. Three varieties, three types - each distinctive, and none rare. All three 1832 cent varieties are readily obtainable in Mint State, and the Small-Letter variety is available in Proof.

Since the Large-Letter reverse is the older type, style-considerations should dictate an emission sequence of N3-N2-N1. Evidence pro is that the N1 reverse is also found chained to an 1833 issue - via 1831 C10, 11 (see 1831 discussion). Evidence con is that the Proofs of this year, traditionally a first-of-year practice, are from N1. A contributing argument is that by the start of 1832 small-letter punches had seen extensive use in parallel with large-letter punches and were no longer a valid indication of die production-sequence. I chose to weigh the Proof-variety argument heavier than the die-link-to-1833 argument in my sequence-reconstruction, assigning N1-N2-N3 as the most likely order of striking.

A specific word about double profiles seems in order here, as it is with this year that this flaw first becomes endemic. A "double profile" (or triple, or quadruple, or ...) is nothing more than a chatter-strike - rebound permitted by a loose (worn or poorly adjusted) press mechanism. With a sufficiently high-power glass and patience, minor doublings can be found on some specimens of nearly every 1816-1835 variety (though Newcomb only specifically mentioned it on less than half of them), as on a few others earlier. They are most common on cents of 1832-1835, just before the culprit presses were retired. It is no coincidence that this period of confusion spans the transfer to the new Mint facilities and ends abruptly with the scrapping of the old-Mint presses in October of 1835.

Indeed, nearly one out of every three cents of 1832-1835 show plain evidences of doubling somewhere. I have seen as many as eight double-profile examples of a given variety lined up together - with no two of them identical. This does not constitute a different variety, or even a different die state, but speaks of the condition of the press rather than of the dies in that press. In my opinion, to ballyhoo a cent as "unique with triple outline on back of ear!" is in the same league as "the only one known with carbon spot below nose" or "one of only four examples seen with edge bruise at third star". Nonetheless, some collectors do find fascination in such things - and it's fully as valid an excuse for keeping two or more of a variety as "but they're different colors" or "but I like them both".

C1

*6 R, Close Date
Sm. Legend, Sm. Denomin.

N-1 (1-A)

Obverse 1: Stars 3,4,10 point between dentils, and stars 1,2,13 nearly do. Sixth star points right of the coronet tip. Date is close with a short peak on 1. IB barely touch top and bottom, and bases of ER are joined. Foot of T is below R.

Reverse A: Key leaves point C-, C, C, PC. Two fine graver-scratches form V-points from the leaf tip under A2. Small legend, small denomination. All letters are widely spaced (even the ONE CENT), and the final A is well away from the stem. A long point extends from the next-to-last leaf tip toward the stem. T of CENT has a small lump on its base. Tiny center dot. This is the same die as found on 1831 C10 (N-5), which was struck after this 1832.

Striking variations: Comes with and without a light crack joining bases of CA, stem, ribbon, bases UNI to center of T, and another joining bases TED. This is also reported with an obverse crack joining the first two stars, though I have not seen it thus.

Discussion: R2, rather common in all grades. 65-65-65-65-65-65. After the half-dozen confirmed 65's come at least eight at 60+, another dozen at 60, and many borderline Uncs. The best non-Proof is evidently the Fitzgerald-Sliffe coin, followed closely by Taylor-REN, Roebing-REN, Kreisberg-Patterson, Kagin-Kolar, and Grant Pierce coins (these in no particular order), and the Hipps-Shalowitz piece. At least two Proofs are currently traced from these dies. The best of the Proofs is the Frothingham-Wilson-Dupont-TAD-Bobbe coin, since the Mickley-Mackenzie-Keeney-Boswell-Chubbuck-Winsor-MacAllister-Clarke-Naftzger piece has had a spot badly removed at 32. The Proof in the Cleneay sale (1890) may be one of these or may be a third. Cent 1 commands no variety-premium.

C2

*6 SL
Sm. Legend, Lg. Denomin.

N-2 (2-B)

Obverse 2: Stars 5,7,10 point between dentils, and stars 12,13 nearly do. Sixth star points a hair left of coronet tip. In the date, 1 has a moderately long peak and 8 is low. First star is quite near the tip of bust. Front of eye and eyelid are heavily recut. IB touch at bottom and are apart at top. ER touch top and bottom, as do TY at top. L is low, E is boldly recut below, foot of T is well below R, and Y has short right top pendant.

Reverse B: Key leaves point NL, NL, NC, NC. Small legend, large denomination. A short dash extends right from the base of S1. Other minor marks show between the tops of ED and bases DS on earlier strikes. S2 is high, as is E of ONE. ONE CENT is closely spaced. Medium center dot.

Striking variations: Always found with arc crack at top thru *5-10. Reverse dentilation fades, the ED S marks disappear. No cracks seen.

Discussion: R3-, barely scarce but the scarcest 1832. 65-65-65-60-60-60. The best seen to date are the Young-Clarke-Naftzger, the H. P. Smith-Roebling-Sliffe-Bobbe, and the Gaskill-Naftzger pieces in that order. Over a half-dozen 60+'s have been traced, followed by over a dozen 60's and several borderline Uncs. The premium on this one usually expresses itself more as "easier to sell" than as "more dollars", rarely rising as high as 1.2X.

C3

*6 FR, Wide Date

N-3 (3-C)

 Lg. Legend, Lg. Denomin.

Obverse 3: Stars 7,8,10 point between dentils, and stars 1,11,13 nearly do. Sixth star is far right of the coronet tip. Date is quite widely spaced with a very short peak on 1. IB and ER about touch at bases. IBE are recut below their tops. T has a spike from its right foot, and Y is high.

Reverse C: Key leaves point C-, C, SPC, NC. Large legend, large denomination. All letters are closely spaced (due to their larger size). S2 is low, F has broken top of centerbar and is doubled, with original punch tilting left. Final A nearly touches stem. In CENT the E tilts left and base of T is doubled. Small center dot.

Striking variations: Dentilation fades - no cracks seen.

Discussion: R1, far the commonest 1832. At least two dozen 65's have been seen, the best of which are Beckwith-Taylor-Naftzger, Sliffe-EMS, LM 3/68-SCB, and one seen at ANA64, all at 65+. Cent 3 draws no variety-premium.

1



C1

N-1



A

2



C2

N-2



B

3



C3

N-3



C

Reverse B: Key leaves point NL, NL, NC, NC. Small legend, large denomination. A short dash extends right from the base of S1. Other minor marks show between the tops of ED and bases DS on earlier strikes. S2 is high, as is E of ONE. ONE CENT is closely spaced. Medium center dot.

Striking variations: Always found with arc crack at top thru *5-10. Reverse dentilation fades, the ED S marks disappear. No cracks seen.

Discussion: R3-, barely scarce but the scarcest 1832. 65-65-65-60-60-60. The best seen to date are the Young-Clarke-Naftzger, the H. P. Smith-Roebling-Sliffe-Bobbe, and the Gaskill-Naftzger pieces in that order. Over a half-dozen 60+'s have been traced, followed by over a dozen 60's and several borderline Uncs. The premium on this one usually expresses itself more as "easier to sell" than as "more dollars", rarely rising as high as 1.2X.

C3

*6 FR, Wide Date

N-3 (3-C)

Lg. Legend, Lg. Denomin.

Obverse 3: Stars 7,8,10 point between dentils, and stars 1,11,13 nearly do. Sixth star is far right of the coronet tip. Date is quite widely spaced with a very short peak on 1. IB and ER about touch at bases. IBE are recut below their tops. T has a spike from its right foot, and Y is high.

Reverse C: Key leaves point C-, C, SPC, NC. Large legend, large denomination. All letters are closely spaced (due to their larger size). S2 is low, F has broken top of centerbar and is doubled, with original punch tilting left. Final A nearly touches stem. In CENT the E tilts left and base of T is doubled. Small center dot.

Striking variations: Dentilation fades - no cracks seen.

Discussion: R1, far the commonest 1832. At least two dozen 65's have been seen, the best of which are Beckwith-Taylor-Naftzger, Sliffe-EMS, LM 3/68-SCB, and one seen at ANA64, all at 65+. Cent 3 draws no variety-premium.

1



C1

N-1



A

2



C2

N-2



B

3



C3

N-3



C

Six obverse and five reverse dies were used to make 1833-dated cents. These, plus two varieties of 1831 cents, comprise the 2,739,000 cents delivered in 1833. For many years the standard reference books listed both a "large letter" and a "small letter" 1833, as with all other 1829-1834 years, but this erroneous listing was corrected some years ago. The legend on all five 1833 reverses is small, but the denomination inside the wreath comes in two slightly different sizes (larger on one, small on four) - neither type being scarce.

One 1833 variety is a true 1833/2 overdate, but traces of the under-figure are faint at best. This puts it in the same class as the 1813/2, the 1840/39, and the 1849/8 - legitimate overdates all, but so faint that they will never gain any wide popularity. Another 1833, the "horned 8" is mildly popular for its name's sake.

The most likely emission-sequence selected for 1833 cents derives from the following points: first the short-peaked 1 (one obverse) as on the last 1832 and on no 1834, next the two reverses with broken right base on E (as on no others of adjacent years), then the two reverses (three varieties) from the E-punch with broken left foot (as on several varieties of 1834-37). Ordering within each of the last two pairs was rather arbitrary, with an eye toward general similarities to neighbors. This last is an unreliable tool but in most cases is better than nothing. Unfortunately, this arrangement places the overdate (and only Proof variety) in the center of the sequence rather than at its head, but I still find it more logical than any other alternative.

This is a common year comprised of common varieties, only one of which can be rated higher than R2. Five of the six 1833's (including the scarcest one) are readily obtainable in Mint State, and one Proof is known (currently untraced). Eighteen thirty-three cents provide very little challenge for the variety-collector and absolutely none for the date-collector.

C1

*6 L, Blunt 1

N-6 (6-E)

Large Denomin., C Closed

Obverse 1: Stars 4,5,6 point between dentils. Sixth star is left of the coronet tip. First star is low and quite near the tip of bust. Faint line strings dentil-tips. Date is rather wide with very short peak to 1. Sharp eyelash. LIBERTY has IB touching, R below E and even with foot of T. Tops of ER and left arm of Y are recut.

Reverse A: Key leaves point PC, R+, SPC, NL. Small legend (as always), but with slightly larger ONE CENT. Letters of ONE CENT are rather close together, with C nearly closed, and T having a split-level foot and leaning left. Medium, bold center dot.

Striking variations: Cracked bases IGA thru stem tip, ribbon, to edge at K6½. Another crack from this one joins ribbon, bases UNITED STATES OF. Another from center OF to base AME, and another completes the circuit by joining tops of MERIC. An additional short crack develops thru the N of UNITED, paralleling above the first one. Finally the chunk between these two cracks falls out, making a heavy bar across the bottom of N.

Discussion: R1+, third most common of the year. 70-70-65-65-65-65. At least six 65's are known, followed by six more at 60+ and well over a dozen 60's. The best three are French-Clarke-Naftzger, Gaskill-Sloss, and Boyd-MK in that order. Though distinctive as a minor type for either its large-denomination reverse or its blunt-1 obverse, Cent 1 commands no variety-premium.

C2

*6 R, Normal, Low Date

N-3 (3-C)

PLF NL

Obverse 2: Star 12 points between dentils, and stars 4,5,8,10 nearly do.

Sixth star is well right of coronet tip. Date is evenly and moderately spaced, with 1 leaning right and having a moderately long point. Tenth star touches hair. Feet of LIBER are all quite close, with RT widely separated. I is boldly recut at top, E at center right, and L at upper left. Miss Liberty has a swelling in front of her ear, possibly an infection from swimming in unclean water.

Reverse B: Key leaves point C, SPC, NL, C. Small ONE CENT with C and both E's boldly recut above and a lump under T, which leans left. The E's of ONE CENT have their lower leg right of the upright broken and patched. Small center dot.

Striking variations: No cracks seen.

Discussion: R1, barely second commonest 1833. 70-70-65-65-65-65. At least eight 65's are known, among which there is no standout for third-best of the variety. The two 70-coins (amazingly) were successive lots in the Merkin 3/68 sale. There are over a half-dozen at 60+ and many at 60. No Proofs are known of these dies, but one of the 65-coins (French-Clarke-Carabin) is Prooflike and has repeatedly been offered as a Proof.

C3

*6 R, Horned 8

N-5 (5-D)

A Far from Stem

Obverse 3: Stars 5,6,7 point between dentils. Sixth star is well right of coronet tip. Date is moderately spaced with 8 low and boldly recut above, forming a perfect pair of horns and a strongly doubled diagonal in its center. No part of the lowest curl extends left of the final 3.

Eyelash is unusually pointed. IBE are boldly recut, tops of TY less spectacularly so. ER bases touch, with top of E well above R.

Reverse C: Key leaves point C+, SPC, PC, PC. D is slightly low, and final A is far from stem. In ONE CENT the letters are small and all are recut. O leans left, C right. Both E's are broken, recut above and crudely patched below. T has a bold lump below. Medium, bold center dot.

Striking variations: Generally cracked lightly thru base of date to outer point of *1. Another hairline crack joins inner points of *1-6, and another the outer points of *6-10. Crack joins tops ERICA, arcing around thru ribbon-tip to bases UNITED STAT, angling up thru ES to tops OF and beyond.

Discussion: R1, slightly the commonest 1833. 70-70-70-70-65-65. The best is the Clapp-ANS coin, followed by Taylor-Naftzger, Jackman-NN50-Landau-TAD, and one spinning around the "whiplash pedigree" circle (DNB-GFF-CDS-DNB-CDS-JAB). Around 1½ dozen 65's are known, followed by at least two dozen more at 60+ and many other MS examples. The charm of the "horned 8" might command a premium if there weren't so many of them around. As it is - when there's a chicken in every pot, chicken sells at only 39¢ a pound.

C4

*6 FR, High Date

N-4 (4-A)

 PLS PR

Obverse 4: Stars 1 and 7 point between dentils. Sixth star is far right of the coronet tip. Date is quite close and quite high, with 33 more apart than 183. 1 has a sharp peak, first 3 is a bit low, and final 3 has a very faint curve of an undercut 2 surrounding its upper left quadrant. Bases of IBE are close with each a mite lower than the preceding. Tops of I and R are recut, ER feet joined, with the field behind ER uneven. RT feet are rather close, with T a bit low.

Reverse D: Key leaves point PC, PR, SPR, SPC. Remnants of top of an A between TA. Tops of AMERI and bases of ER, A have points of undercut figures to the left. Small legend as on all 1833's, and small denomination. In ONE the N leans left. In CENT the tops of CE are recut, and T has a lump below its base. Medium center dot. This is the first of three uses of this die, the second being with an 1831 obverse (C11, N-4).

Striking variations: Always cracked strongly thru base of date, continuing lighter to outer points of last two and first three stars to the rim over *4. Reverse is cracked lightly thru center IC to base of A, stem, ribbons, to base of U. Another light crack joins tops of UNITED ST, and another the bases of STATES. Later strikes show an additional obverse crack joining outer points of *4-7. I have not seen the final state of this variety, which is reported with an obverse rimbreak (K7-9) covering the outer points of *1-3 and ending over *4.

Discussion: R4-, scarcest 1833 but by no means rare. 65-65-60-60-60-60.

The best non-Proof is the Newcomb-Starr coin, followed by Beckwith-Ryder-Blaisdell-Naftzger, Miles-Naftzger, and FCI-J. Leidman-Gerson in that order. Nearly a dozen 60's are known, followed by over a half-dozen AU's. One Proof has been confirmed, appearing in the NN59 sale. The Beckwith coin, though bluntly struck and likely not a Proof, is also Prooflike. As the scarcest 1833, Cent 4 was already under variety-pressure before its overdate status was widely publicized. This additional fascination has driven demand even a bit higher. For example, I know one collector who's trying to build a roll of them. Cent 4 sells readily at 1.2X, often up to 1.5X, and occasionally even a touch higher.

C5

*6 L, 83 Closest

PLS PR

N-1 (1-A)

Obverse 4: Star 2 points between dentils, and stars 7,10,11 nearly do.

Sixth star is left of the coronet tip. Date is close, with 83 closer than 18 or 33, and a long, rather narrow peak to 1. First star is lower than tip of bust. Feet of IBERT are quite close (RT feet always touch, IBE feet often do), as are ER and TY tops. All letters are lightly recut.

Reverse E: Key leaves point PC, PR, SPR, SPC. Same die as C4 and 1831 C11. This is the third and final use of this reverse.

Striking variations: Always cracked center IC to base A, stem, ribbons, base U, up across U to join another crack thru tops UNITED ST. Another crack joins bases STATES. Dentilation fades both sides, obverse remains unbroken. The "chip" between TA and recuttings left of AMERI fade away as the die wears. Newcomb reported this variety with a heavily-cracked obverse coupled with the early reverse state (with TA chip). This combination is illogical and can only be a laminated flan, a damaged coin, or a new variety (different obverse die). Of these possibilities, the first is far the most likely.

Discussion: R2, rather common in all but MS. 65-60-60-55-55-55. The best ones are Boyd-Taylor-Naftzger, Grunthal-Blaisdell-Bobbe, and I. Baker. These are followed by a group of three "slider MS" examples (Gerson-Bobbe-Rauch, Gaskill-NN50-MK, and my coin) among which there is no standout. There are at least four, likely five 50-coins known, followed by a dozen or more XF's. Below XF Cent 5 is common - its scarcity in high grades is a bit of a puzzle. It commands no premium as a variety - unless you run across an unquestionably MS example.

C6

*6 SL, B Well above E

N-2 (2-B)

RI Feet Apart

Obverse 5: No stars point between dentils but stars 7 and 8 nearly do. Sixth star is slightly left of coronet tip. Date is close and even, with moderately short peak on 1. First star is lower than tip of bust. Lips are a trifle extended outward, almost as if Miss Liberty is puckering for a kiss. Bases of IB and RT are apart, with IBE boldly recut at tops. B is well above E, and ER touch heavily both top and bottom.

Reverse F: Key leaves point PC, R, NR, NL. All E's have missing lower left serif manually patched - the E of ONE particularly badly. Feet of TE in UNITED touch, and the feet of RI are widely separated. Final A nearly touches stem. Small ONE CENT, with O of ONE lightly recut above, N leaning right, and a faint scratch joining its right base to E. C of CENT is recut above, and T faintly recut far below. Tiny center dot.

Striking variations: Always cracked thru base of date and outer points of most if not all stars. Reverse comes cracked from dentils at K6 left thru tops UNITED STATE, another from rim off tip of stem thru tops ICA to rim over R. As the reverse die wears the faint marks above O of ONE and below the T of CENT fade away.

Discussion: R2, rather common in all grades. 70-65-65-65-65-65. The best are the Judd-Sliffe-EMS and the Newcomer-Clarke-Naftzger coins, followed by at least six more 65's, four 60+'s, and about a dozen 60's. Cent 6 commands no variety-premium.

1



C1
N-6



A

2



C2
N-3



B

3



C3
N-5



C

Discussion: R2, rather common in all but MS. 65-60-60-55-55-55. The best ones are Boyd-Taylor-Naftzger, Grunthal-Blaisdell-Bobbe, and I. Baker. These are followed by a group of three "slider MS" examples (Gerson-Bobbe-Rauch, Gaskill-NN50-MK, and my coin) among which there is no standout. There are at least four, likely five 50-coins known, followed by a dozen or more XF's. Below XF Cent 5 is common - its scarcity in high grades is a bit of a puzzle. It commands no premium as a variety - unless you run across an unquestionably MS example.

C6

*6 SL, B Well above E

N-2 (2-B)

RI Feet Apart

Obverse 5: No stars point between dentils but stars 7 and 8 nearly do.

Sixth star is slightly left of coronet tip. Date is close and even, with moderately short peak on 1. First star is lower than tip of bust.

Lips are a trifle extended outward, almost as if Miss Liberty is puckering for a kiss. Bases of IB and RT are apart, with IBE boldly recut at tops. B is well above E, and ER touch heavily both top and bottom.

Reverse F: Key leaves point PC, R, NR, NL. All E's have missing lower left serif manually patched - the E of ONE particularly badly. Feet of TE in UNITED touch, and the feet of RI are widely separated. Final A nearly touches stem. Small ONE CENT, with O of ONE lightly recut above, N leaning right, and a faint scratch joining its right base to E. C of CENT is recut above, and T faintly recut far below. Tiny center dot.

Striking variations: Always cracked thru base of date and outer points of most if not all stars. Reverse comes cracked from dentils at K6 left thru tops UNITED STATE, another from rim off tip of stem thru tops ICA to rim over R. As the reverse die wears the faint marks above O of ONE and below the T of CENT fade away.

Discussion: R2, rather common in all grades. 70-65-65-65-65-65. The best are the Judd-Sliffe-EMS and the Newcomer-Clarke-Naftzger coins, followed by at least six more 65's, four 60+'s, and about a dozen 60's. Cent 6 commands no variety-premium.

1



C1

N-6



A

2



C2

N-3



B

3



C3

N-5



C

4



C4

N-4

5



C5

N-1



D

6



C6

N-2



E

PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN 1796 S-107 TURNS UP

Mike Friedman

A friend and fellow member of the Tucson Coin Club recently came to me and announced that he had an R8 variety large cent in his collection. Naturally, I said that I would like to see it, and a meeting was arranged. At this meeting, I had a quick look at a 1796 cent in a 2x2, labeled S-107 VF20 R8. Frankly, I can't tell one variety from another without my PENNY WHIMSY, nor can I grade without my B&D. However, I did suspect that this cent was not a VF20.

My friend went on to point out that the Condition Census (as reported in EARLY AMERICAN CENTS) listed a 20-coin as the top Condition Census piece for the S-107. He felt that he had quite a find!

We talked a bit and I mentioned to my friend that sometimes a variety drops on the rarity scale because new finds (like his) are made. Likewise, the Condition Census can change with the elapse of time. So, to find the current status of the S-107, I called upon Denis Loring to fill me in on the latest basal value, CC, and rarity of the S-107. Denis has always been very helpful, and he once again obliged me. (Thanks, Denis!)

With the aid of a third member of the Tucson Coin Club, we made a set of pictures of the "suspected" S-107. I sent a copy of these pictures to Denis, who confirmed the cent to be a S-107 and he graded it as a "nice VG8".

My friend has decided to keep his S-107 (at least for now). He wishes to remain anonymous, but he has consented to the use of the pictures of the coin and to the telling of this story as I have related it.



4



C4

N-4

5



C5

N-1



D

6



C6

N-2



E

PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN 1796 S-107 TURNS UP

Mike Friedman

A friend and fellow member of the Tucson Coin Club recently came to me and announced that he had an R8 variety large cent in his collection. Naturally, I said that I would like to see it, and a meeting was arranged. At this meeting, I had a quick look at a 1796 cent in a 2x2, labeled S-107 VF20 R8. Frankly, I can't tell one variety from another without my PENNY WHIMSY, nor can I grade without my B&D. However, I did suspect that this cent was not a VF20.

My friend went on to point out that the Condition Census (as reported in EARLY AMERICAN CENTS) listed a 20-coin as the top Condition Census piece for the S-107. He felt that he had quite a find!

We talked a bit and I mentioned to my friend that sometimes a variety drops on the rarity scale because new finds (like his) are made. Likewise, the Condition Census can change with the elapse of time. So, to find the current status of the S-107, I called upon Denis Loring to fill me in on the latest basal value, CC, and rarity of the S-107. Denis has always been very helpful, and he once again obliged me. (Thanks, Denis!)

With the aid of a third member of the Tucson Coin Club, we made a set of pictures of the "suspected" S-107. I sent a copy of these pictures to Denis, who confirmed the cent to be a S-107 and he graded it as a "nice VG8".

My friend has decided to keep his S-107 (at least for now). He wishes to remain anonymous, but he has consented to the use of the pictures of the coin and to the telling of this story as I have related it.



IN MEMORIAM



William Herbert Sheldon, Ph.D., M.D.

1898 - 1977

WILLIAM HERBERT SHELDON

1898-1977

On Friday, September 16, 1977, William Herbert Sheldon died in his sleep. Soon to be 79 years old, he had lived a full life. Indeed, had he died in 1945 when mustered out of the U.S. Air Force with a seemingly incurable disease, "Doc" Sheldon would have left a list of accomplishments matched by few. The thirty-two borrowed years which followed permitted him to complete a series of important works - each extraordinary in itself, the whole of epic proportions.

Scientific journals will chronicle Sheldon's academic degrees (four), the university faculties on which he served (six), and a copious body of professional writings. The latter include six major books, beginning with THE VARIETIES OF HUMAN PHYSIQUE in 1940 and ending with PROMETHEUS REVISITED published just two years ago.

It is as a numismatist that we knew and pay tribute to the man. The avocation of collecting "the big coppers" is approximately 120 years old. Doctor Sheldon's active participation in the hobby spanned 70 or these 120 years. Beginning with "the cigar box of old cents" studiously scrutinized on the kitchen table in that small New England village of Pawtuxet, Rhode Island, young Sheldon graduated to a boyhood apprenticeship under cousin George Arnold, a well-known Providence dealer. At the ripe old age of twelve, he moved on to the senior circuit of numismatics, making regular weekend pilgrimages to the Philadelphia store of the famous Henry Chapman. There he served as a general factotum but spent his happiest hours sifting the huge Chapman inventory for rare varieties. Clearly, our first cherrypicker was destined for bigger things.

Doc Sheldon was never a wealthy man, and the history of his collecting shows this to be the case. If one excludes coins from the Pawtuxet cigar box, many of which found their way into his beloved color set, he had three collections. The first was sold to Charles Fisher in 1932 to finance Sheldon's internship at the University of Chicago. The second was sold at auction by Stack's in 1938, the proceeds going to purchase photographic supplies for an important scientific venture.

The doctor's final and famous collection was begun while he was at Harvard in 1939. There he had frequent contact with his longtime friend, Carl Wurtzbach, who in turn had access to many items from the Brand Hoard as well as to necessitous dispositions by the then insolvent Henry Hines. In 1942, Sheldon signed up for his second World War. Upon returning in 1945,

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he made for Fort Worth where B. Max Mehl had just repurchased many of the choicest pieces from his extensive Dr. George French offering of 1929. The Doc bought liberally from this source, financing a portion of the venture by trading off several important cents to George Clapp, a friend and mentor.

The biggest piece of the mosaic fell into place in 1947 with the acquisition of the coins in the Henry Hines estate. Although Hines had been forced to sell some of his coins during his lifetime, what remained was quite extraordinary. In subsequent years, Sheldon used the abundance of Hines' duplicates to pry loose gem coins from T. James Clarke, C. Douglas Smith, and many others. The finishing touch was provided by the purchase of seven mint red cents from the St. Oswald sale of 1964. Long before this last major accession, the Sheldon collection had become the finest set of large cents ever assembled. Not only was it the best in terms of quality, but its 295 listed varieties and 30 non-collectibles exceeded the 323 varieties amassed by the indefatigable George Clapp.

Eclipsing even his accomplishments as collector were Dr. Sheldon's contributions to large cent literature. His EARLY AMERICAN CENTS (1948) and PENNY WHIMSY (1958) are classics, combining as they do, both comprehensiveness and originality. In these books, he succeeded as no numismatist before him in "helping a younger generation" to understand an entire series and in giving "the amateur cent lover a chance so that he may trade a bit.....and own a few of the rarities without thereby losing his shirt".

In addition to these obvious and exceptional virtues, the man's writing possessed yet another dimension. Sheldon was a poet; and, with his gift of expression, he was able to articulate the essence of what we are about. Why do we collect? "We always live in a valley lying between the nostalgic past and an unknown future. To own a family of the early cents is in some measure to command a causeway between....the past....and the future." What do we collect? We collect "these symbols of humility and integrity on which are imprinted the bright hope of yesterday morning". How do we maintain what we own? ".....In general, value can be improved rarely and with great difficulty, but it can be lessened with no trouble at all."

William Herbert Sheldon was a giant in numismatics. He gave us answers. He gave us his example. He gave of himself to friends who were so fortunate as to know him. His legacy will endure as long as there are people who collect.

John W. Adams
September 26, 1977

I REMEMBER DR. SHELDON

Walter Breen

Before I ever met him, his name was one that I would mention in awe-struck tones, like the names of Newton, Gauss, Einstein, Archimedes; people who singlehandedly had created a science, who were equally at the top of several different fields. I had known of him, partly from reading that amazing and then unprecedented book *EARLY AMERICAN CENTS*, partly from encountering his *PSYCHOLOGY AND THE PROMETHEAN WILL* and his three books on constitutional psychology (*VARIETIES OF HUMAN PHYSIQUE*; *VARIETIES OF TEMPERAMENT*; and *VARIETIES OF DELINQUENT YOUTH*); books which forced me to revise my thinking about the human body and mind in structure and behavior; books which at once went counter to the Freudian and post-Freudian jargon and afforded a meaningful frame of reference without postulating unprovables; books which proved that it was possible to write about scientific topics without being impossibly dull.

And then, on the evening of December 2, 1950, I met him, and a legend came to life. His conversation was very much like his writings; his expertise was easy, without being either pedantic or flamboyant. This was the same occasion also when I met both Mrs. Paschal (the Good Doctor's longtime confidant and later collaborator on *PENNY WHIMSEY*) and Doug Smith; it was the beginning of a brief and abortive relationship with Homer Downing, who was for a little while like a father to me; it was a turning point in my life, for it opened me up to new fields of study and a new way of looking at humanity and the kinds of games that people play ("monkey traps", the Good Doctor used to call them).

In the ten years which followed, I spent hundreds of evenings with him and "Doctor Dorothy", sometimes bringing in cents cherrypicked here and there for our mutual delight; sometimes (alas) bringing them in to sell, as I was usually impecunious enough not to be able to keep them very long; sometimes bringing in manuscripts; sometimes even being afforded the privilege of examining the Good Doctor's incredible coins. Later, too, came the occasions when I helped in the compilation of *PENNY WHIMSY*, and batted around the ideas that later went into *ATLAS OF MEN*. (There were lots of other projects which never got off the ground; and then there was the time when I completed a pre-medical course at Columbia, hoping to follow in the Good Doctor's footsteps although starting out as a diagnostician rather than as a psychotherapist; but his recommendation proved to be the wrong medicine, and only years later did I realize that his instinct was right.)

I remember his peculiar sense of humor, which was without a hint of malice, and was based (like that of his literary idols, Addison and Steele) more on wordplay than on exposure of foibles. A perhaps more bitter example than usual, though typical, was the story behind why he awarded the title of "Doctor" to anybody and everybody. Once he was on a committee which was examining doctoral candidates, and one of those candidates was as hopelessly inept in his own field as you or I would be on the flying trapeze. Yet the other

committee members out-voted Dr. Sheldon and decided to award the candidate his Ph.D. degree, whereupon the Good Doctor said "If you actually award that man the doctorate, from now on I will call EVERYBODY Doctor." And they did, and he did; but for many years, he told nobody why.

He was a Scorpio with Leo rising and many planets in Sagittarius; and like other multiple-Sagittarian people, he was a tireless walker and a longtime devotee of athletics -- not the commercialized kind which glues people to their TV sets, but rather the Greek orientation which inspires them to get out and play tennis (his favorite) or walk cross-country or skate or fly kites. Yet, unlike many devotees of athletics, he was virtually free of the dogmatic machismo which leads so many to heap scorn and contumely on those less competitive or less muscular; and I idolized him for transcending the macho pitfall.

Like other Scorpios, he was a mystery wrapped in an enigma. Almost nobody understood him (I have not the egotism to claim that I ever did, more than a little), but the Good Doctor took this for granted, and he chuckled at the common kiss-of-death misinterpretations which stigmatized him as gay (back when this was thought to be worse than being a rapist or a killer), or as a racist, or as a reactionary. Of course there were reasons why people had these notions; but the Good Doctor was too honest to dissemble, being in his own quieter way as much of a rebel against the 1950's consciousness as was Allen Ginsberg or myself. A longterm bachelor, he could and did honestly admire beauty of physique -- but in either gender, whether in his enormous file of somatotype photographs, or in action; and his admiration was ultimately that of the breeder and fancier of animals, which is what he started out to be, back on the family farm in Rhode Island. His emphasis on the importance of heredity in developmental and behavioral patterns (ultimately, "like parents, like child"), though politically ill-timed then as now, is still a position based on enough evidence that it cannot be ignored indefinitely. And today, his anti-inflationary views both sound and read more libertarian than rightwing, though again some are still being echoed by the wrong people. But the Good Doctor was never one to suppress an honest view merely because it went counter to political or intellectual fashion. And today, we are seeing and enduring the consequences of the very trends he deplored -- inflation of school grades and test scores so that many actually advocate either dropping all qualifications for employment or granting them automatically; inflation of prices, until many people cannot afford even the necessities of life.

Though the Good Doctor and I had many discussions about religion, back when I was still perhaps more of a skeptic than he was, I never could come closer to describing his views than to call him a rationalist or even a deist. To my knowledge, he never explored the Eastern paths, nor the mystical paths, nor the ecstatic paths of direct experience; his orientation was always Apollonian rather than Dionysiac. But as an Enlightenment rationalist, he was ready to question everything and to reserve his most amused skepticism for Establishment religions of all kinds, especially those that refused to call themselves religions: Freudian orthodoxy and post-Freudian heresy in depth psychology; money worship in Madison Avenue; flag worship anywhere; materialistic religion in the Soviet Union; and all the slogan-parroting, bible-thumping cults

from Riverside Drive to West Jackrabbit Crossing, Texas. Unexamined, unquestioned beliefs were to him either self-deceiving or dishonest.

The terms "rationalist" and "deist" fit him more closely than one would think. His style was modeled on those Enlightenment rationalists Addison and Steele; his views in many respects were closer to those of 18th century thinkers than to any later ones (he would have agreed and said that good ideas should not be forgotten); and in sum, the Good Doctor was a man out of his own time, a man of the 18th century Enlightenment, with the virtues (if, perhaps, some of the foibles) of that period.

We shall not soon see his like again.

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RETROSPECTIVE

Denis W. Loring

A thirteen-year-old boy, taken to an antique auction by his parents, buys thirty large cents for a dollar apiece. He trades some away, keeps some, finds them interesting. Later, a local dealer tells him of a marvelous book all about the big pennies. He buys the book, and is fascinated. The name of William Sheldon starts to take on meaning.....

An inexperienced but eager variety collector is invited to visit Dr. Sheldon in New York City, at 790 Riverside Drive. The address is fraught with wonder; he approaches it as a holy place, with anticipation and awe. The doctor is cut from classic grandfather cloth; white hair; blue eyes that twinkle constantly; a gentle countenance, but that belies a grip of iron when hands are clasped in greeting. He brings the youth into his world - "Come over to the window, my boy, and let me show you how to grade a large cent properly. First, you must have natural sunlight..." The lesson is long, and not the last. The illustrations are coppers from the doctor's own collection; surely some of them exist only in dreams.....

An earnest researcher brings the fruit of his labors to him who planted the orchard. The doctor samples, and finds it good. "I'm getting too old for this sort of nonsense, playing with dirty old pennies. You know more about these coppers than I do, anyway. The revision is your job now. Tell me how I can help....." A torch is handed down; its heat is searing.

The doctor moves to Cambridge; the visits are easier and more frequent. There are stories without end, recollections of a pastime in its nascent days, legendary names brought back to life. The hair is whiter, the voice less strong, the fabric of memory worn thin with age. But the eyes are clear, and the hand-shake - always that grip! - is as firm as his hold on life itself. He is gateway to the past, founder of the future.

A phone call from a friend one Sunday morning: the doctor is gone. An era has passed. He is no longer of life, and at once larger than life. Sic transit gloria cupri.

* * * * *

REMEMBRANCES OF THINGS NOW PAST

John W. Adams

My first introduction to Dr. Sheldon, arranged by Dorothy Paschal, was in a dining room at Columbia University. One of many collectors who were besieging him to gain an audience, I had come to ask questions and to show coins. That day, the Oracle was aloof and peremptory. I left our meeting with considerably more knowledge about coins but none about the man.

As good fortune would have it, Dr. Sheldon soon moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts, just a short drive from where I live. Proximity gave rise to friendship; and, for the past five years, I have enjoyed many happy hours with a numismatic legend. Doctor William had sold his collection before moving to Cambridge and was concentrating on several important projects of a scientific nature. Thus, my visits represented brief interludes, during which he could re-live a part of his life that was completed but not forgotten.

Sometimes we would talk about coins. He still had his famous color set and I would bring along several cents in hopes of showing him something which he had not seen before. Each piece would be polished with his ever-present soft rag and laboriously scrutinized with a high-powered glass. Then we would grade, analyze, re-grade, and finally exchange good-natured insults about the differences which arose.

Sometimes we discussed books. Doc Sheldon's library had never been the equal of his cent collection, so that my catalogues, photographs, and the like would evoke delighted cries of discovery. We both agreed that we had wasted a lot of time when collecting the coins alone.

Far more often than coins or books, we talked about people. A question or two from me and Doctor William would reminisce about Clapp, Hines, Wurtzbach, the Chapmans, Brand, and many others who resided at the very core of our large cent tradition. For my part, I would quietly listen, awestruck by the ease of my transition into intimacy with times gone by. I marvelled then, and I marvel now, at my good fortune in hearing the myth, not from the poet, but from one of the gods!

* * * * *

From A. Kosoff of A. Kosoff, Inc.

"It was with deep regret that I learned of Bill Sheldon's passing. I consider his book, PENNY WHIMSY, to be one of the greatest contributions to numismatics. It has made a tremendous impact.

Bill told me a number of stories involving his acquisitions, but I would like to tell about one that 'got away' from him. Back in the late 1940's, I had the Williams collection and particularly his large cents and half cents. Bill looked at the group once, twice, then a third time. The price seemed too steep, so he kept passing. We argued a bit, especially about the 1-A which he insisted was only AU50. Finally, I called Bill and told him that this was his last opportunity to buy the group. I came in to New York City, and we worked at the Waldorf-Astoria for 36 hours, and again he passed. 'Fifteen thousand dollars is just too much money', he said. Naturally, he later expressed his regrets. When Harold Bareford bought the 1-A, Sheldon revised his AU50 grade upwards."

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REFLECTIONS ON DR. SHELDON

Raymond H. Williamson

We all share sadness at the death of Dr. William H. Sheldon in his seventy-ninth year. The friendly style of his books on the copper cents makes us all feel that we knew him. Yet, at least in my own case, personal communication was infrequent. However, a few glimpses of the man from my brief "Sheldon" file may be of interest to EAC members - particularly the opinions of his contemporaries in 1949, when his book *EARLY AMERICAN CENTS* was published.

The comments by the Editor and the Business Manager of *THE NUMISMATIST* reveal that knowledgeable "outsiders" to cent-variety collecting thought of the book. First the Editor, Stuart Mosher, wrote:

"It is as close to perfection as any coin book ever published, and the letter press work is quite remarkable as also are the illustrations. Dr. Sheldon's collecting philosophy is very likable and his style lucid and incisive."

Next, we hear from the Business Manager, Burton H. Saxton:

"While not a student of our early cents - my collecting interests being devoted largely to ancient Roman - I have very carefully examined my volume and noted its exceptional thoroughness and general high quality, and the clear evidence of extensive research. I share with you the enjoyment of his introductory chapters...."

And here is what a great cent collector, Homer K. Downing, thought of Dr. Sheldon's book (on which he had collaborated), after he had first reviewed the manuscript as a whole in December, 1947:

"...The real story about the cents is...yet to come, and to my knowledge there is only one person in the world that is qualified to write this story. Sheldon is that person; and when his new book becomes available, I can assure you that you will be kept busy days and nights reading and re-reading it. It will cover the early dates (1793-1814) and is the greatest thing that has ever been done in American numismatics. It should cause a great revival in cent collecting, with a corresponding appreciation in cent values."

Late in 1949, I wrote to Dr. Sheldon introducing "one Walter H. Breen" with whom I'd been engaged in a "stimulating correspondence" regarding Dr. Sheldon's new book. This contact developed into Walter Breen's collaboration with Dr. Sheldon on his *PENNY WHIMSY*, published in 1958.

I first met Dr. Sheldon at a late-1950 session with Homer Downing, comparing copper cent specimens at the American Numismatic Society in New York City. I recall that the good Doctor inadvertently dropped one of the treasures - and spryly caught it before it reached the floor.

A real love feast among copper cent collectors occurred on Saturday, April 11, 1964, when Dr. Sheldon addressed the Spring meeting of the American Numismatic Society on "Reminiscences on the Old Large Copper Cents". That was the day that collectors exchanged autographs. On the fly leaf of my copy of PENNY WHIMSY appear the signatures of Wm. Sheldon (sic), Willard C. Blaisdell, Dorothy Paschal, William L. Clark, Ray Gallo, and Eric P. Newman - quite a galaxy!

"But for the keenest insight into Dr. Sheldon's personal philosophy about copper cents, we must return to 1949. He had warmed my heart by a letter to NUMISMATIST Editor, Stuart Mosher, praising my article "Collecting Large Copper Cents", which had appeared in the June issue. Dr. Sheldon's letter, published in the August issue, reveals his beliefs in his own words. He said that my article was "....reminiscent of the earlier publications of the American Numismatic Association which he used to read as a boy. When the Association was founded in 1891, possibly three-quarters of the membership were either collectors or close students of the early coppers. Since then, the numismatic horizons have expanded in many directions, but for ancestral Americans....the early coppers are more than merely something to collect. They are something like historic residuals of the lifeblood of our national youth."

Dr. William H. Sheldon (EAC Member No. 1), more than any other person, made large cent collecting come of age. We owe him much in the way of high standards of scholarship and professionalism. Let us strive to be "ancestral Americans" to whom "the early coppers are more than merely something to collect". Today we pay tribute to his memory.

* * * * *

From PROFESSOR CHARLES L. RUBY:

"William H. Sheldon, Ph.D., M.D. has left us. His contribution to his fellow men has been great. He 'loved' his early cents and will go down in history as the Number One cent authority of all time.

It has been my honor to know personally all of the big name contributors to our hobby, and Dr. Sheldon was 'top in my book'. For many years, we shared information on the early coppers. During his visits to my home we spent many hours in checking cents and comparing notes. I learned much from Dr. Sheldon over the years. When I visited him and Dorothy Paschal in their home on Riverside Drive in New York City, they showed me their most outstanding collections.

Before the nearly complete cent collection of Williams was auctioned, Dr. Sheldon and I were seriously considering buying it. Since only a few of the coins would help either one of our collections, we passed up buying it as a lot. In the auction sale, each of us did buy some of the coins we needed.

All early cent collectors have lost their leader, and many of us have lost one of our best friends. Dr. William H. Sheldon will be greatly missed."

From LESLIE A. ELAM, Director, The American Numismatic Society:

"We, at the American Numismatic Society were shocked to read in the New York TIMES of the death of Dr. Sheldon. I had the opportunity to meet him on two occasions. It is unfortunate, however, that the members of our staff who knew and worked with him are no longer with us; and the younger members, myself included, never had the opportunity to share in his knowledge."

From GEORGE V. NELSON:

"I was sorry to get the news of Dr. Sheldon's passing.

Although I have not seen the doctor since he moved from New York, I've thought many times how nice he was to me, a simple collector.

I was privileged to visit with him on several occasions to show him some of my meager collection of cents. He was always kind, gave me plenty of his time, appeared to enjoy doing so, and made me feel great. I shall never again have such an encounter.

I'm sure the good, kind doctor's name will last for years, years, years, and more years in the minds of not only the penny-lovers but others as well.

Like many early members of EAC, I am proud to keep my copy of PENNY WHIMSY, signed by the doctor, Dorothy Paschal, and many of the early members of EAC."

From DEL BLAND:

"A Brief Friendship with Dr. William H. Sheldon"

"Unfortunately for me, it was not until March, 1977 that I was first able to meet Dr. Sheldon. By this time, he was in failing health; and I will forever regret that I did not make more of an effort to make his acquaintance years ago. So my personal knowledge of him is very limited. Everyone knows of his contributions to the large cent series. To this, I can add nothing, except to say that, in my opinion, Dr. Sheldon will always be the foremost authority in the field of United States large cents."

From HERB SILBERMAN:

"One can't write an obituary for someone who just isn't going to pass away. Of course, you younger people may think that some little old man - some one from the distant past - has died; but to many of us, Bill Sheldon went too young and too soon. Dr. Sheldon could reminisce about his early years of becoming penny-wise amongst the great names in numismatics, yet he could get so exuberant with a new cent in his hand that one would think he was just starting his love affair with the early coppers. We'll miss him - and though no numismatic group ever paid him the honors he deserved, all the collecting fraternity, and EAC especially, will insure that the name of Dr. William H. Sheldon will remain alive for a long, long time."

From KEN BRESSETT, Manager, Whitman Coin Products of Western Publishing Company, Inc.:

"When I first started corresponding with Dr. Sheldon more than twenty years ago, I thought that surely he was the most sincere and dedicated numismatist that ever could be. That opinion has not wavered in the intervening years. His interest in, and scientific approach to, the study of early American coppers has been an inspiration to me and to thousands of others whom he taught to share this enjoyable pastime.

The name and scholarship of Dr. Sheldon will live forever. His friendship, patience, and understanding will be treasured by all of us who had the pleasure of knowing him personally."

From WILLIAM R. T. SMITH:

"I am sorry that I never did meet Dr. Sheldon, and hence cannot offer any comments based on my personal experience. However, I am enclosing a copy of some biographical data on the man which was taken from a textbook entitled THEORIES OF PERSONALITY. I showed this to Walter Breen at the ANA meeting in Atlanta last month, and he felt that the following paragraph was an outstandingly accurate picture of Dr. Sheldon:

'In William Sheldon we observe not only a student of physical structure and a believer in the importance of biological factors but also a singularly provocative protagonist. His writing style is direct and unconventional. He is a scholar who delights in extreme statements and who can weave compelling word images to defend these statements. Thus, we have the desirable combination of a tireless investigator and a polemically oriented individual who is defending a position that is poorly represented in American psychology today.'

I would hope that any tributes to him would recognize him as a talented professional in his work and avocation, while remembering that he was indeed very human and mortal. From what I have heard, he delighted in several modes of behavior (style) which might remove him from sainthood but would add him to an illustrious list of characters in our hobby, such as Dr. French and Howard R. Newcomb, who have helped to make the hobby what it is. Certainly, it seems to be the great personalities who are remembered with the greatest fondness - not the conformists. Dr. Sheldon, in his own terms, was Prometheus!"

From C. DOUGLAS SMITH:

"Dr. Sheldon's contribution to numismatics can hardly be over-estimated, uniting as it did all knowledge of the varieties of United States large cents in a single text. The publication of EARLY AMERICAN CENTS in 1948 and PENNY WHIMSY in 1958 not only resulted in our beloved large cents finally receiving the recognition they deserved, but also in the establishment of a generally accepted numerical grading system, by far the most accurate yet devised, applicable to all coinage.

In the medical field, he was a brilliant researcher, author, and pioneer - a man too far ahead of his time to be properly appreciated."

From RAY CHATHAM:

"It is with fondest memories of, and great admiration for, Dr. Sheldon that I write this little note. From the early 1950's in New York until my last trip to Cambridge recently, I cannot remember when he ever was in a bad humor - he was always cracking some kind of joke, calling attention to the bluejays or some other kinds of birds, and making my visits as pleasant as they could possibly be.

There was one moment which I will never forget - when he took an un-circulated 1793 cent, wiped it with a chamois cloth, then pitched it across the kitchen table to me. Fortunately, I managed to catch it, else it would have hit the stove. To this day, the memory of that makes me cringe.

I am most thankful that it was my privilege to know this superior man, and I am very thankful that his friends are going to update and publish his last numismatic work."

From JOHN JAY PITTMAN, ANA Governor and Past President:

"When I recently returned from a vacation trip, I was very shocked to learn that Dr. William H. Sheldon had passed away. Having been a collector of early American coppers for many years, I had come to admire and respect Dr. Sheldon's keen intellect and his great interest in U.S. large cents which culminated in his masterpiece entitled EARLY AMERICAN CENTS (1793-1814).

As an oldtime collector, Dr. Sheldon was able to systematize and put into one book the information about all known varieties of these U.S. large cents. This book will be a lasting memorial to his knowledge and love of these early coppers."

From MABEL ANN WRIGHT:

"Dr. Sheldon became more than a name to me exactly eight years before he passed on. John and I were passing through New York City en route to Atlanta when we were invited to spend an evening at his apartment (then near the ANS).

We had a most wonderful time looking at the coppers, and I especially enjoyed seeing unbelievably well-preserved beauties. But the most fun of all was listening to the tales which had been passed down to Dr. Sheldon and hearing about his own experiences in the collecting of the early cents and re-searching of the materials for his most readable references.

Toward the end of the evening he presented me with two of his books. PENNY WHIMSY and PSYCHOLOGY AND THE PROMETHEAN WILL, the second of which I still don't understand.

It was wonderful to know a great man!"

From CHARLES M. WORMSER, President, New Netherlands Coin Co., Inc.

"I was in Europe at the time of Dr. Sheldon's death and did not know anything about it until I read your letter.

Needless to say, I think that all numismatists regret his passing. Although his physical presence is no longer with us, his numismatic endeavors will continue to herald his renown for a long time to come.

Unfortunately, the 'good Doctor' was such a retiring individual, to say nothing of his being busy, one did not see him too often and I really can't say that I knew him all that well. However, I will always be indebted to him for his unfailing courtesy to me on those occasions that we did have anything to do with one another and for giving me his trust on several such occasions."

From JOHN D. WRIGHT:

"Dr. Sheldon has died and I have lost a friend. I knew him as an enthusiastic young man in his seventies, overly free with his compliments, and quite taken with the comic twist or the absurdity to be found in everyday situations. The floor-bidders in the Downing sale used pseudonyms in place of bid-numbers. The name chosen by Dr. Sheldon exactly portrays my image of him over fifteen years later. For that sale he bid as "Jester".

Examples of his lighthearted approach can be found in the title of his second cent book (PENNY WHIMSY), the names he bequeathed upon his typewriters (Horatio and Hazard Sheldon), his habit of addressing everybody (everybody) as "Doctor", his label of "buttons" for any post-1814 cents, and the particular glee he found in handing an unsuspecting visitor a lacquered MS70 1794 cent - with his thumb across the middle of it.

While his Human Constitution Series of books revealed more of the brilliant classificationist, his two books on large cents reveal more of the man I knew. The folksy way he wrote PENNY WHIMSY is an extension of his personality - a friend that was a joy to just sit and talk with.

As a one-on-one teacher he was a fine drillmaster, his favorite topics for the fledgling penny-freak being grading, grading, and grading. After the initial shock of seeing your VF's become VG's you would be guided thru real VF's, XF's, MS, and finally be slipped the famous thumb-across-the-70-coin. The first several visits repeated the same ritual with different coins, until he was satisfied that you now spoke the same language he did.

Though I regret losing a friend, I'm glad he went the way he did - after a long and fruitful life, and among friends. He had the opportunity to find appreciative homes for both his color set and his first-line collection, and he will be long remembered as the man who brought Whimsy into a previously-dull field.

* * * * *

A GUESSTIMATE OF THE 1793 LARGE CENTS STILL EXTANT

Michael W. Griffiths

Herewith is a chart, listing the number of 1793 large cents which I believe still to be extant. I used the "three per cent rule" for the Chains and Wreaths and 2.9 per cent for the Liberty Caps. I started my computations with the rarities and worked to the most common, thereby arriving at the figures which I am reporting. Obviously, the numbers can be played in a variety of ways, and no one should consider these figures as definite.

I showed my chart to both Denis Loring and John Wright at the EAC meeting in Atlanta during the ANA convention, and they suggested that it should appear in PENNY-WISE. Loring personally felt that the survival rate for the 1793 Wreath cents was actually higher than that which I had listed. He quickly wrote down the numbers which he believed still to exist, and this tallied out to an average survival rate of 4.2 per cent. I have included Loring's listings as well as my own for purposes of comparison. Those who wish to do so can then decide for themselves.

I am impressed that no matter how one manipulates the extant numbers the Chain cents and Liberty Cap 1793 cents are an "endangered species". It would be interesting to know the exact percentage that do survive in the various grades. It will also be noted that numbers of a particular rarity (e.g. R3) are not the same each time. One must remember that even within the same rarity rating there is quite a span, and some varieties are known to be "harder" to locate than others although of supposed equal rarity.

Anyone's opinion or observation on the chart will be welcomed.

	<u>Rarity</u>	<u>Mintage</u>	<u>Number Extant</u> (Estimated)	<u>Loring's</u> <u>estimate</u>
CHAIN cents				
S-1	4	6,580	197	
S-2	4+	6,000	180	
NC1	8	203	6	
S-3	3	16,660	499	
S-4	4	6,660	199	
TOTAL		36,103	1,081	
WREATH cents				
NC2	8	"pattern"	1	
NC3	8	"pattern"	3	
S-5	4	5,225	156	220
S-6	3	8,000	240	336
S-7	6+	500	15	21
S-8	3	8,000	240	336
S-9	2	23,100	693	970
NC4	8	30	4	
NC5	8	23	2	
S-10	4	3,310	100	139
S-11a	5+	1,400	42	59
S-11b	4	4,265	128	179
S-11c	3	9,500	285	399
TOTAL		62,353	1,909	2,659

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S-11b	4	4,265	128	179
S-11c	3	9,500	285	399
TOTAL		62,353	1,909	2,659

LIBERTY CAP cents, 1793

S-12	6	1,000	29
S-13	4	6,600	191
S-14	5-	2,600	75
S-15	7	400	11
S-16	7-	456	13
TOTAL		11,056	319

Mike Griffiths can be reached c/o The Great Cherokee Trading Company, 2076 Boswell Road, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia, 30305. The telephone number is (404) 231-2210.

* * * * *

LISTING OF LARGE CENTS TAKEN IN ANS BURGLARY

Denis Loring

The following large cents were stolen from the ANS museum on Sunday, August 21:

1793	S-1	AU50	1794	S-18b	AU55 obv. plated in PENNY WHIMSY
	S-2	possibly VF30		S-31	MS60 obv., rev. plated in PENNY WHIMSY
	S-10	MS65 rev. plated in PENNY WHIMSY			
	S-11a	XF40	1795	S-74	MS60
	S-12	AU50 obv. rev. plated in PENNY WHIMSY	1796	S-84	MS65
				S-93	MS65
	S-13	XF45			

If you should see or hear of any of these cents, please notify the ANS at once: Mr. Leslie Elam, (212) 286-3030. Forewarned is forearmed!

* * * * *

EACers WIN 2nd PLACE ANA HEATH AWARD

Two EAC members, James J. Jelinski and Richard Bagg, received the second place 1977 ANA Heath Literary Award, which was presented to them at the ANA convention in Atlanta in August. Presentation of certificates, bronze medals, and an honorarium of \$100. was made to them by Neil Harris, editor of THE NUMISMATIST. Their winning article was entitled "Trends in Grading - A Review of the Literature".

* * * * *

BAD NEWS - AND GOOD

John D. Wright

First the bad news: The world is a nasty place, full of crooks and bad guys who will rip you off in the blink of an eye. Case in point, EAC member Ricky Gross had his attache lifted at ANA in Atlanta to the (uninsured) tune of sixty kilobucks or so. The case and its contents were not recovered.

Next the good news: In spite of the nasties, there are still a lot of concerned, helpful, loving people all around. On his own, EAC member Jack Beymer canvassed the floor, soliciting contributions from the bourse dealers to help offset Ricky's loss. His efforts and the generosity of the contributing dealers netted around a thousand dollars for Ricky - a small consolation compared to his loss, but a gesture I find highly praiseworthy. Our congratulations to EAC members James Julinski and Richard Bagg for their bronze Heath award for their article "Trends in Grading - A Review of the Literature" in the 1976 Numismatist. They gave the prize check to Ricky,

But it's not all good: Ricky preferred not to publicize the descriptions of a few of the easier-identified coins in his loss. He and several other EAC members have been watching for them to turn up. I've heard from two sources that one of our members recognized some of Ricky's coins for sale on the west coast and has notified the FBI. Both reports said the FBI has apparently made no followup.

* * * * *

DUES TIME AGAIN

John D. Wright

You have recently gotten or will soon get your own (im)personal EAC dues-notice for 1978, due before Christmas of 1977. I don't have a detailed statement prepared for publication here, but the news is good. Dues are DOWN next year to \$15.

Your dues-notice will contain two other items of great interest to you - a financial statement showing why we can afford to LOWER the dues, and a ballot for new officers for EAC to be installed at the meeting in Los Angeles on 10-11 February 1978. The slate presented has one candidate per office, being the studied recommendations of your Nominating Committee. Since the announcement of the new slate, three issues of PENNY-WISE have been provided for your discussion of these and any other candidates you may propose. No others have been proposed and, with the exception of Denis Loring who withdrew his name from the VP slot, the slate is as presented at EAC77 this past March.

Please wait for your ballot and send both ballot and dues-check to me before Christmas. And if you have any comments or just plain visiting, I'd like to hear that too.

* * * * *

EACer SUFFERS HUGE LOSS, BY THEFT, AT ANA CONVENTION

Richard Gross, an EAC member and an East Coast vest-pocket dealer, had an attache case containing about 300 coins valued at \$70,000. stolen while he was attending the ANA convention in Atlanta in August. He had set his case on the floor beside his chair while examining stock at a dealer's table. When he reached for his case later, it was missing.

Gross reported that his case contained an entire set of choice MS half cents and many half dime rarities. Among the half cents was a VF30 1803, G-4, C-2, considered the third finest known. Another rarity was an 1802, F12, which had been double-struck and contained part of another 1802 half cent at 2 o'clock on the obverse rim. An 1818 large cent in MS was also in the case.

Upon hearing of Gross' loss, James J. Jelinski and Richard Bagg of Essex Numismatic Properties and fellow EAC members, presented him with their Heath Literary Award check to help him rebuild his inventory. Also, Jack Beymer (EAC) and his wife, Sandra, canvassed the bourse floor for donations and raised a purse of \$5,000. from the various dealers which was presented to Gross to help him stay in business.

Gross has offered a no-questions-asked reward of \$10,000. for the return of his property, but at this date has heard nothing from the party who stole his attache case containing the coins.

* * * * *

ARE YOU - OR WILL YOU BE - CHANGING YOUR ADDRESS?

If you are planning to change your address - or will be doing so soon - please, PLEASE, notify EAC's Treasurer, John D. Wright at least two or three weeks before the next issue of P-W is to be mailed. John can be reached at 1468 Timberlane Drive, St. Joseph, Michigan, 49085. He must have at least two to three weeks notice in order to effect a change in the computer mailing system.

IF you forward your change of address to Bill Parks in Florida; or the Editor, Warren A. Lapp, in New York; to Denis Loring in Massachusetts; or to Herb Silberman in New Jersey, you are only lousing everything up and you may lose out on your next copy of P-W.

PENNY-WISE is mailed in bulk shipment under a special rate granted to tax-exempt organizations such as EAC, and postage is only several cents per issue. However, the post office will not forward ANY copy to a new address, even if it knows your new address or has it on file. For this reason, EAC guarantees the cost of returning to it any copies which cannot be delivered. This return cost amounts to about 70 cents per issue.

For the September 15 mailing, seven copies were returned. They had been addressed to Michael Griffith, Michael Eisenberg, R. L. McCarthy, Bennett Pines, Sam Ungar, Charles Stillwell, and Kenneth Lucas. For some reason or other, EACers are probably the most mobile people in the world - we get some six or eight changes of address between every issue. So keep us informed if you move, and we'll try to get your issue to you on time. But to replace copies and to pay 70¢ for the return of an undeliverable issue and then another 70¢ after you notify us later that you hadn't gotten your copy is too expensive a luxury to cater to.

Your prompt notification of any address change - present or contemplated - will be appreciated!

* * * * *

EARLY AUCTION CATALOGUES

John W. Adams

Interest in numismatic research seems to be growing by the proverbial leaps and bounds. Although most EACers are familiar with the recent literature, relatively few have been exposed to the jewels of wit and wisdom that lie hidden in our early auction catalogues. However, such large cent luminaries as George Clapp, Henry Hines, and Homer Downing all considered a library of the early sales as a worthy complement for their distinguished collections of the coins themselves.

Beginning in 1858, auction sales began to be held with some regularity. During the next fifty years, literally thousands of different catalogues were issued. Fortunately, only a hundred or so have any strong significance for collectors of early copper. More fortunately still, most of the group of one hundred can be obtained for the nominal (numismatically speaking) cost of \$10. to \$20. per copy.

The original or "founding" generation of cataloguers consists of Edward Cogan, William Woodward, and William Strobridge. I propose to highlight those sales in these three series which are either copper-significant or Colonial-significant. If this information proves useful to our membership, a subsequent article can deal with a somewhat larger second generation of cataloguers including Haseltine, Frossard, the Chapmans, Lyman Low, and several of lesser importance.

Edward Cogan was this country's first coin dealer; and, fittingly enough, he conducted the first important auction of large cents. His letter-bid sale of November 1, 1858 (not printed from manuscript until 1862) marks the very beginning of cent collecting. Due to historic interest and rarity, copies of this sale sell for around \$100., although its research content is relatively slight.

Subsequent Cogan auctions of note are as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Collector</u>	<u>Comments</u>
12/19/1859	Levick	Good 1¢, ½¢. Exc. store cards. Two Birch cts.
3/25/1862	Wiggin	Excellent cents.
4/7/1862		Good cents, including many proofs.
10/16/1865	Edwards	Good copper, good Colonials.
12/6/1866	Lightbody	Excellent copper and Colonials.
6/23/1869	MacKenzie	Superb cents. First catalogue with plates (5).
2/27/1871	Packer	Excellent Colonials, good cents.
11/3/1871		Small date 1848 cent.
11/27/1874		A few choice cents. Two plates.
10/25/1875	Cohen	Superb everything. Four plates.
10/30/1876	Adams	Good cents and Colonials. Exc. silver.
4/13/1877	Jenks	Exc. cents, half cents. Four plates.
9/16/1878		Extensive Connecticut and New Jersey.
12/16/1878	Root	Excellent cents and half cents.

William Strobridge was something of a specialist in ancient and foreign coins. His interest in U.S. copper was lukewarm; and, accordingly, the list of his relevant auction sales is short. The list is headed by his descriptive

catalogue of the Seavey collection, containing superb cents, half cents, and Colonials (five plates). The Seavey collection was bought intact by Lorin Parmelee. The descriptive catalogue should not be confused with the subsequent auction catalogue of Seavey duplicates, dated June 18, 1873. Other sales of note are:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Collector</u>	<u>Comments</u>
5/16/1872	Lilliendahl	Excellent cents, half cents, and Colonials.
12/15/1863	Lilliendahl	Excellent Colonials.
9/24/1873	Macallister	Good Colonials. Two plates.
11/16/1875	Taylor	Good cents, Colonials. Many half cent proofs.
6/12/1876	Parmelee	Excellent Colonials, cents. Good half cents.

Of the first generation cataloguers, William E. Woodward was by far the most prolific. Between the years 1860 and 1890, he conducted a total of 110 sales. These three decades of activity can be broken into two distinct periods. During the first period, which culminated with the fabulous Mickley sale of 1867, Woodward bought entire collections as principal and re-sold at his own risk. Most of the nineteen catalogues from this era are of major significance. A complete collection of the nineteen, which, with patience, can be assembled for \$600.-800., represents both a formidable achievement and a veritable cornucopia of numismatic information.

After a four-year sabbatical from the coin business, Woodward resumed his sales in 1871. From that time forward, the cataloguer normally acted as agent; and, perhaps as a matter of cause-and-effect, the average quality of his sales in this period was considerably lower than in the first. However, with ninety-one auctions to choose from, it is an easy matter to select a dozen which are "must" possessions. The best from both periods would surely include:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Collector</u>	<u>Comments</u>
11/11/1862	Finotti	Excellent Colonials, good copper.
4/28/1863	Brooks, etc.	Excellent Colonials, good copper.
10/20/1863		Excellent all around. Two MS 1793 half cents.
5/17/1864	McCoy	Superb all around.
10/18/1864	Levick, etc.	Superb all around. Brasher doubloon.
3/25/1865		Excellent all around.
12/19/1865		Excellent Colonials. Good copper.
2/27/1866		Excellent Colonials. Abbey 1799 cent.
12/10/1866	Jenks&Paine	Good Colonials.
10/28/1867	Mickley	Superb throughout.
11/11/1878	Holland	Good Colonials.
9/29/1878	Pratt	Good cents.
6/14/1880	Curtis	Extensive cent and Colonial varieties.
10/13/1880	Haines	Famous cent, half cent collection. One plate.
10/26/1881	Burton	Excellent cents. Two plates.
6/25/1883	Jenks	Good cents, Colonials. One plate.
1/8/1884	Ely	Superb Colonials, good copper. Three plates.
5/26/1884	Levick	Definitive for Hard Times tokens, store cards. Four plates.
2/24/1885	Wight	Good all around. Two plates.
6/29/1885	Randall	Definitive for silver, some Colonials. 2 plates.
5/21/1888	Klein	Excellent Colonials, a few choice cents. Twelve plates.

To collect all of the catalogues listed above would take many years. However, a representative cross-section can be accumulated in a far shorter period of time than it would take to digest the knowledge therein. Once digested, that knowledge and the aura which surrounds it will link the collector inextricably to the very essence of his hobby. The phantoms of the past, as they spring to life from the pages of these early catalogues, will serve to make the coins of the present more vital and meaningful possessions.

To turn to the practical, catalogues are easy to acquire. Frank Katen of Silver Springs, Maryland and Frederick Kolbe of Mission Viejo, California conduct regular auctions of numismatic literature. Both men, as well as Bill Grayson of B & B Coins, Fairmont, Indiana handle catalogues from stock. The book hobby is well served by all three of these gentlemen, who run their businesses with high standards of conduct and a sincere interest in new collectors.

From time to time, one runs across bulk lots of catalogues in the oddest places. As a result, most existing collectors have piles of duplicates which they are delighted to sell or trade. EACers who double in early catalogues include Jeff Peck, Myles Gerson, Jack Collins, Milt Pfeffer, Dick Punchard, Scott Rubin, Del Bland, and doubtless several others whom I have insulted by not remembering.

What to pay? Any collector of early catalogues must own the Quarterman reprint of Attinelli's NUMISGRAPHICS. This covers all sales through 1875 and contains a modern price guide. For those catalogues after 1875, the aforementioned range of \$10. to \$20. will cover most items which I have cited. Add another \$5. to \$7.50 if the catalogue is priced, and add another \$25. to \$35. if it contains plates. If these sums strike you as ridiculously low for genuine slices of history, the bug is beginning to bite and I wish you happy hunting!

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Editor's Note: Frederick Kolbe is a member of EAC. His address is P. O. Box 2097, Mission Viejo, California, 92675. Quarterman Publications is owned by Al Hoch, also an EACer, and his business address is 225 Willow Avenue, Somerville, Massachusetts, 02144.

* * * * *

A hearty welcome to two former members of EAC who have rejoined:

Paul H. Munson, P. O. Box 462, Goodyear, Arizona 85338
George K. Pretsch, 33 Rutter Street, Rochester, New York 14606

Changes of Address:

Del Bland, 7447 Hillsboro Avenue, San Ramon, California 94583
Ray Chatham, Box 15007, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27103

* * * * *

Nothing is either right or wrong; only thinking can make it so.

---The Rat Fink.

BOB MILLER SAYS HIS TWO CENTS WORTH:

"RE: MAIL AND LACK OF COMMUNICATION

First, I would like to clear up a few things. Approximately one year ago, when EACers were notified of an increase in dues to \$20. annually, I received quite a bit of mail from members expressing their opinions. Since I am Membership Chairman and a Regional Officer in EAC, I expected some flak from some members. After I sorted out the flak from the ideas contributed, I submitted those ideas to senior officers in the organization.

About the same time, another member corresponded with the same senior officers and suggested a change in printers as a means of lowering the yearly expenses of EAC (P-W). At the annual meeting in Chicago, I was asked to assist this other member, who happens to be from the same region that I am, in finding other printing facilities. Together, we interviewed about thirty printers. Then my 'partner' withdrew from this task, leaving me to continue with the follow-up procedures.

Now, to set the record straight and also to stop a lot of rumors:

1. Changing printers was not my idea. It was suggested by various members.
2. If a change does occur, it would be for economical reasons only.
3. I am not trying to take away any job from anybody. I am not a printer or an editor, and I do not wish to be.

Secondly, I am proud to be a member of EAC. How many members can say this? EAC has more than 400 members, 300 of whom are inactive. The remaining one hundred or so keep EAC and PENNY-WISE active and healthy.

It is about time that the inactive members do something for their organization. If nothing else, send a donation to EAC; or write an article for P-W; or send me (or John Wright or Herb Silberman or Denis Loring or any member) a letter stating if you are alive. Bill Smith had only ninety or so responses to his census of the early dates. Why so few? Almost everyone of you reading this article has at least one copper large cent, dated from 1793 to 1814. Why doesn't Bill know what it is? We are an elite numismatic organization. Let us act like one! Get off your duff and do something.....NOW!!! "

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MORE ABOUT "SOLITUDE" AND THE MORRISTOWN MINT

As written by the late Everett T. Sipsey and reprinted with the permission of James C. Spilman from the pages of THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER.

(Editor's note: James C. Spilman, editor of THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER, in a recent communication to the editor of P-W, wrote: "The several articles in recent issues of PENNY-WISE on the subject of the Morristown Mint at 'Solitude' prompts me to send you the enclosed copy of an early issue of THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER (October, 1964; Serial No. 13) containing an article by the late Everett T. Sipsey which discusses much of the early history of this Mint."

Mr. Spilman very graciously gave permission to P-W to republish all or part of the article; and, for the sake of completeness, that portion referring to the Morristown Mint and "Solitude", is presented herewith. This new segment should help to round out the whole history of the Mint and of "Solitude", as previously reported in P-W by Herb Silberman and Walter Breen. Although there is some repetition of material previously reported, there likewise is additional information which should be of interest to the EAC membership.

PENNY-WISE acknowledges with thanks the privilege of reprinting part of Mr. Sipsey's article "New Faces and Ideas of the State Coinages" as it appeared in THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER for October, 1964, pp. 65-68.)

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The writer believes that Albion Cox moved to Rahway in mid-1786 to undertake the New Jersey coinage. This coinage was granted after extensive in-fighting between Matthias Ogden and Daniel Marsh in the Assembly. After mutually beneficial arrangements were concluded (1) a bill was presented with the help of Johnathan Dayton; and the device, according to this bill, required approval by one of the Supreme Court justices (2). It should be noted here that there were three Supreme Court justices at the time and one of them was John Cleve Symmes. (This gentleman had moved from Sussex County into Morristown at a residence known as Solitude on Sussex Avenue, in either December 1780 or early 1781) (3).

Mould and Symmes continued their operation at Solitude from the spring of 1787 till about July of 1788 (4). At that time Ogden tried to secure a writ to prevent Mould from leaving the state in order to avoid debtor's prison. Meanwhile, John Cleve Symmes had acquired rights to all the land between the two Miami Rivers in Ohio. He was supported in Congress in acquiring this land and was also defended in Congress when he prematurely announced the acquisition of this land by his partners, Elias Boudinot and Johnathan Dayton (5). It should be noted that Johnathan Dayton had been part of the groups settling the introduction of the bills into the New Jersey legislature to establish the coinage grant. Boudinot became the director of the United States Mint in 1795.

Symmes and a group of New Jersey citizens set out to colonize the Ohio lands in July of 1788. On their way to Ohio, the Symmes group (which evidently included Walter Mould) stopped at Bedford, Pennsylvania, and it is recorded in a diary dated mid-August that they had left New Jersey three weeks previously. It is not known if Mould took his implements with him, but it appears that he

did have some of them when he reached Ohio. Mould died from the rigors of the new territory early in 1789, and "his journeyman Russel" is reported to have stolen his implements (6). Albion Cox may also have been on this trip.

The site and parts of the original house known as Solitude are still intact in Morristown. The house was made into a tavern at least as early as 1797 by Benjamin Holloway and later - about 1811 - was sold to Holloway by Symmes (7). The transaction was conducted by a Captain Henry while Symmes was in Ohio. Captain Henry held Symmes' power-of-attorney and was the brother of Symmes' second wife. However, neither Symmes nor Henry appear on the Morristown tax lists after 1789. The tavern became known as Wheat Sheaf Inn (8) and was on a very large property.

The house was L-shaped as described on an atlas of Morris County dated 1887, and the owner was a Mr. I. Reid.

About 1890 the property was acquired by a New York broker, Gustav Kissel, who built a very large frame mansion over the old foundations of Solitude. Mr. Kissel left this house to his daughter, the wife of the present owner, Mr. Edwin S. S. Sunderland.

There are indications that the original foundations were laid in 1737 from small stones and mortar and were approximately 28 x 28 feet. At some later date additional foundations, made from larger stones, were added to the west side for about eight feet and extended back on the south side, forming an L-shaped house. This is how the house appears in a small black-block diagram in the 1887 atlas. It is possible that Holloway made this extension, or perhaps even Symmes.

When Mr. Kissel built his mansion over the site, it appears that the only parts retained were the old hand-hewn beams and columns in the original cellar, and the flooring which now serves as a sub-floor under the present floor. Whether the outside frame of the original house still stands and is merely covered over with the present clapboards is not known. The present mansion extends eight feet to the east of the old foundation, that is to say, the eastern eight feet have no excavation.

The extreme western end of the present mansion is a very large addition -- the first floor being one large ballroom known as Head Long Hall (8).

In Colonial times, there was a small copper mine located on this property, and this may have stimulated Symmes' interest in the coinage.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Edwin S. S. Sunderland, the present owner of Solitude, the writer was privileged to examine in December of 1962 a group of seventeen New Jersey coppers. These seventeen coppers are mounted in a National album, and there are Maris notations around three of the slots, thus indicating that these three coins may have been purchased or presented to the owner. The coins have been mixed in the slots so that the notations around the slots no longer apply to the coins that are in the slots. Eight are large planchet coins and one slot is marked, in ink, -- "very rare, E PLURIBUS UNUM spelled PLURIBS - found in garden 1925". Even though no PLURIBS variety is now in the group, the notation indicates that one was found on the location. A few of these coins, but it is no longer possible to distinguish which ones, were plowed up in the garden or found behind the fireplace in

Solitude. From these facts we have a confirmation of past deductions that the series -- Maris numbers 59-o thru 67-v -- were the coins made at Solitude in Morristown. It appears to the writer that any large planchet New Jersey coin having a diameter of about 29 or 30 millimeters can be attributed to Mould's cutting press.

REFERENCES

1. Proc. of the New Jersey Historical Society, Vol. 69, No. 3, July, 1951 - p 225.
2. Early Coins of the U.S. S. S. Crosby, Boston, 1875, p 278.
3. Personal communication from Mr. Carl Schenzer, past-President of the Morristown Historical Society.
4. Same as number 1, p 226.
5. The Correspondence of John Cleve Symmes, B. V. Bond, Jr., Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, 1926.
6. Same as number 5.
7. Same as number 3.
8. Old Wheatsheaf Farm, Edwin S. S. Sunderland, private printing, 1951.

Mr. Spilman recalled that Mr. Sipsey, in a personal letter dated November 6, 1963, had told him about his examination of Sunderland's coins: "..... Never met him, but he did allow his groundskeeper to let me look at them in a dark unheated garage in freezing weather. A very humble letter, which I rewrote many times, got me that privilege....."

Such are the problems of direct numismatic research!

* * * * *

OPEN LETTER OF THANKS TO JACK COLLINS

On October 7, the Fairfield Auction sale was conducted by Bowers & Ruddy Galleries of Los Angeles. The sale included a very nice collection of large cents from the collection of Jack Collins.

On the evening of the sale, there was an informal get-together of EACers made possible by Jack, who generously provided a hotel suite and refreshments which included cake and champagne for the occasion. About twenty EAC members who had come for the auction were present. During the course of the evening, even a few potential members of EAC dropped by. My friend and I both agreed that the evening provided one of the most enjoyable EAC meetings ever attended by us.

Thank you, Jack.

Greg Krill & Cam Jancek of San Diego

* * * * *

EAST COAST EAC REGIONAL MEETING

Chuck Heck

On October 15, an East Coast EAC regional meeting was held at the Long Island home of Karyn and Chuck Heck. Fortunately, all the bad weather had spent itself during the week, and that Saturday turned out to be sunny and mild - good traveling weather.

Bob Meyer, a new member who recently joined EAC, came down from Connecticut and really got initiated into the world of coppers. After all, how could one not go crazy over the spectacular coins which were exhibited? For example, Bob Miller showed his oddities and errors (a small part of which was featured in COIN WORLD, October 19 issue, p. 46). Bob also brought his fantastic collection of 1796 Liberty Caps - one of only 7 complete sets in existence. I managed to get Bob to part with a duplicate S-116. Thanks, Bob!

Roy Rauch made our eyes pop with his beauties such as his S-130 AU55 ex Newcomb; S-276 MS60, the EAC plate coin; 1827 N-6 Proof; and an 1857 unique Proof, having an N-4 obverse and an unlisted reverse. For the half cent nuts, Roy had his 1794 C-4a which is easily VF35 and an 1836 first restrike Proof. Sal Zambuto passed around his 1804 C-6 half cent with reverse breaks and cuds which extend further than those described in Cohen's book. He also brought his 1798 S-180 large cent, F15 (actually VF25, but porous) - it's the 4th finest known! Malcomb Kurin brought a prospective member with him - Dave Chartock. Dave showed a beautifully struck 1795 C-6a half cent. We had fun grading it - anywhere from XF40 to AU55. Not a bad coin!

Bob Miller called the formal part of our meeting to order at about 2:30 P.M. Discussion ranged over a wide variety of topics: the upcoming EAC elections, the various book revision, the annual meeting, etc. Soon afterward, we got down to our pet obsessions. We saw slides of the 1831 N-12 die state progression, took pressings of different varieties, and had a grading seminar.

Rather than have our guests suffer from my barbecuing, Karyn insisted on cooking - and I know that everyone enjoyed the food. Thank you, Karyn! Irene Rauch, Nicki Zambuto, and Karyn had fun, looking over Irene's fabulous collection of Love Tokens.

All good things must eventually come to an end, but Roy Rauch and I did our best to keep the candle burning. We sat up till midnight, attributing a bag full of BU's - Beat Ups! Never say die! Right, Roy? But after all the interesting stories and the fine display of coins, everyone felt an increased interest in our fine hobby.

P.S. Watch for our next regional meeting, which will be held sometime in the Spring!

* * * * *

Editor's Note: Judging from the October 29 issue of NUMISMATIC NEWS, p. 6, Chuck was much too modest in his writeup. In a 3-column article with headlines in black 5/16" type, stating "American Copper Club Inspects New

1795 Half Cent Discovery", NN goes on to say that the new half cent discovery highlighted the October 15th meeting of the EAC held in Deer Park, N.Y. According to Bob Miller, EAC eastern regional chairman, and Roy Rauch, a NY dealer and well-known copper specialist, the coin is the fifteenth and finest recorded specimen for the variety. The 1777 EAC half cent census previously recorded fourteen known half cents 1795 C-6a, ranging from VG7 to XF40. This piece was judged to grade AU55 by the more than two dozen members participating in the meeting.

This particular piece was purchased from a private NY coin dealer earlier this year. One member stated that he had sold his VG7 specimen for \$2,400. in 1976. The current owner of the AU55 specimen had refused a bid of \$3,500. for the coin recently. Speculation as to the actual value of the coin ranged from \$4,000. to \$15,000. - the latter figure being arrived at by setting a value of approximately \$300. for each grading point (\$300. x 55).

* * * * *

HALF CENT HAPPENING

It's that time of year again! Jon Lusk and Jim McGuigan are sponsoring the third annual HCH. It is planned for Ann Arbor, MI on the Friday evening after the first day of the Michigan State Numismatic Show (November 25, 1977). It will start about 6 P.M., with food served by 7 P.M., and it will run until the wee small hours the next morning. Space for sleeping is available, and spouses are more than welcome! It's in a new location - so write for details and a map.

Jon Lusk
P. O. Box 123 or
Ann Arbor, MI 48107

Jim McGuigan
P. O. Box 1934
Ann Arbor, MI 48106

* * * * *

1978 EAC ANNUAL MEETING SCHEDULED

Jeff Oliphant reports that the EAC Annual Meeting will be held on Friday and Saturday, February 10 and 11, 1978 at the Biltmore Hotel in downtown Los Angeles, California. A letter giving all the details will be sent to all EAC members shortly by the West Coast Regional Committee. Watch for it! But start making your plans now to attend!

* * * * *

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A THUMB-NAIL SKETCH OF COX ROBERT CRIDER, EAC #651

"In the last issue of PENNY-WISE, the Editor stated that the membership of EAC was made up of all sorts of people in many professions and occupations. I'll bet that I am the only member who is in the retail feed, seed, and fertilizer business. A feed dealer who collects large cents must be about R8! My collection is rather humble due to the amount of money which I can budget for coin purchases, so I suppose my main interest is more academic. I must say that I have learned more than I did in the previous twenty years. Fanzine or not, PENNY-WISE serves a valuable function in the furtherance of large cent study. I'm actually surprised that the membership in EAC is not larger than it is. Perhaps one reason for this is that EAC is not tremendously well known. After I became interested in joining, it took me a year to find an address so as to write an inquiry!

As far as a biography for EAC goes, I was born November 27, 1945 in Mexia, Texas (a Spanish word which is correctly pronounced May-hee'-ah, but called Mah-hay'-ah around here). Graduated high school in 1964, and graduated from University of Texas with B.A. in Zoology in 1968. Enlisted in the U.S. Army, went to artillery OCS, and was commissioned in 1969. Spent 1970-71 in Vietnam. After leaving the Army, I obtained a M.S. in Biology. After being interviewed for jobs in my field of study, I decided the urban life was not for me, and moved back to my hometown. My prized possessions are my wife, my two daughters, and my small farm.

Numismatically, I first became interested in coins when LIFE Magazine published a full-color spread on the Eliasberg collection - I must have been about 8 or 9 at the time. Shortly thereafter, one of the cereal manufacturers started putting foreign coins in cereal boxes as prizes; and I started collecting with gusto - even filled a lot of Whitman folder slots from coins in circulation. About the time that I started college, the coin boom of the 60's started and prices soared - being on a lean budget, I did little collecting. After I got out of the Army, I renewed my interests and shortly determined that my numismatic loves were Bust dollars and large cents. Since Bust dollars are totally out of my financial picture, I have devoted my interests entirely to large cents for the last several years. Large cents coinage represents such an extensive series that I expect it to be a lifelong interest."

* * * * *

Editor's Note: The above mini-biography was in reply to the Editor's request in the last issue of P-W. Phil Van Cleave has promised to send his sketch in the next few days. But where are the other some 450 or so? EAC would like to have such sketches on file in its archives. What's the matter? are you bashful? or modest? or what? Let's hear from you!!! It's one contribution that you can easily make to P-W and EAC - and it doesn't cost much either!!!

* * * * *

SELECTED PRICES REALIZED

Steve Levy

Right now, I'm taking a quick break from working on my new (built in 1897) house. I'm gutting it completely and putting in new walls, ceilings, wiring, plumbing, air-conditioning, and heating, so if I'm slow in responding to letters - please be patient. Anyhow, here are several more in my series of price reports:

New England Rare Coin Auctions sold several attractive lots of early copper at their Commonwealth sale in Boston on July 29, 30, 1977. The grading is New England's, but from comments I've received and from my own experience, the grades were probably reasonably accurate. I didn't see the coins, though. Among the better lots were:

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Price</u>
51	Half cent 1793, LE, AU50 detail, lightly burnished, corrosion streaks, sl. edge mks., "a candidate for further repair work"	\$1400.
53	1806 lg. 6, stems, brown MS60	285.
56	1835 MS65 brilliant, sl. mellowed color	480.
58	1852 Brilliant proof restrike	550.
59	1855 choice MS60-65 very nicely struck	340.
61	Cent 1817 N-14 Choice (almost) MS65 full red	390.
64	1837 N-5 Second head, small letters, R&B MS65	350.
78	1856 N-12 Up. 5, Gem brill, MS65, full red, sharp	380.
80	1856 Sl. 5, Gem brill. MS65	300.
81	1857 N-2, small date, MS60-65, 60% red	320.

Paramount auctioned many foreign coins and a few U.S. coppers from the Lewis collection on July 8, 9, 1977. All the coins seemed aimed more for the type collector. The grade shown is Paramount's description.

33	1828 half cent 13 stars "dazzling" MS65	450.
49	1797 cent Nichol's find MS65 softly struck center, glossy tan & much red	1200.
60	1820 cent Randall hoard Red & brown MS65	400.

Steve Ivy had a total of 23 early U.S. coppers in the Stanford sale in Dallas on July 22, 23, 1977. As with the Paramount sale above, the ones of most interest were type-oriented.

10	1804 half cent plain 4, stemless, brown MS60 Considerable red on rev., small patch corros. in hair	335.
15	1793 cent Wreath AG3 attractive lt. brn, no damage	280.
20	1820 cent Gem MS65, "incredible strike". "Beautiful glossy olive color"	300.
31	1856 cent Sl.5 Proof "60", cleaned and deep toning	525.

* * * * *

A number of the members called the Editor's attention to the excellent obituaries on Dr. Sheldon carried in The New York TIMES and TIME Magazine.....Bob Miller reports that those excellent public relations articles found in NUMISMATIC NEWS about the regional meeting at Chuck Heck's house and The New York TIMES for Sunday, October 23, about P-W and EAC were written and submitted by David Bartook. Although David is not yet a member, he expects to be joining soon, and he certainly is doing a bang-up job of spreading our name to our benefit. Thanks, David! Walter Green reports that the "Matthew Lirmy" reported as attending the EAC-ANA meeting in Atlanta (p. 251) was Matthew Firmin of Worcester, Mass. Walter reports that Matthew is a real student of numismatics at the age of 14 and is one of Florence Schook's proteges in Young Numismatists. Walter adds that the day will come when we'll be glad we knew Matthew, that he has fantastic ability..... Ray Chatham called attention to the fact that Dr. Sheldon once won the club championship at the golf course where he was a member. He also was a crack shot as a hunter in his youth, and spent many happy hours hunting wild game with his father..... Richard Bagg and James J. Jelniski (both EACers) are the editors of a 210-page, illustrated, soft cover book titled GRADING COINS: A COLLECTION OF READINGS. The book contains more than 40 important articles on grading culled from THE NUMISMATIST, NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK, and the WHITMAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL, dating from 1892 to the present, and includes their award-winning article on grading which appeared in THE NUMISMATIST in 1976. The book reports on Sheldon's quantitative grading system, overgrading, various grading designations, whizzing, and similar such subjects. It is readily available for Essex Publications, Phoebe Hart House/The Hill, Portsmouth, N. H. 03801 for only \$9.95 postpaid..... Ken Hallenbeck, an ANA Director, in mid-October began a full-time position at ANA Headquarters..... I'm sure that there is other news, but the Editor is kept mighty busy collecting that which he has reported above. If you know of something of interest to or about EACers, why not clip the item and send it along to me?..... 731 East 22nd Street, Brooklyn, NY 11210.

* * * * *

SPECIAL OFFER TO EAC MEMBERS

Over the years we have been friends with many if not most EAC club members. Perhaps you are already acquainted with our "Rare Coin Review" (issued several times a year), our "special Coin Letter" (issued about ten times a year), and the auction catalogues produced by our division, the American Auction Association, Inc. If not, we would like to make this special offer to you: We will send you without charge or obligation of any kind our latest large illustrated catalogue. Each issue contains many different United States colonial coins, half cents, large cents, and other interesting pieces. To receive your copy simply write "send me a free copy of your latest catalogue per your special EAC offer" on a note or postcard and send it to us. Your catalogue will be sent by return mail!

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ABOUT DR. MONTGOMERY'S ARTICLE ON "PROOF-ONLY HALF CENTS"

The article immediately following this Editor's comment was submitted by Dr. Ernest J. Montgomery early in July. With his covering letter, Dr. Montgomery said: "Sorry I didn't submit the enclosed article for P-W sooner. As you can imagine, I've revised, re-revised, and re-revised it again. Still I could add to it, but since there are EACers who have been waiting to read what I've done, I submit it at this time (July 8)." Dr. Montgomery had been working on his article for almost three years.

One week after the article was received at P-W, Walter Breen's *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF UNITED STATES AND COLONIAL PROOF COINS 1722-1977* was released for national distribution. About the same time, Walter Breen, who is an Associate Editor of P-W, saw a copy of Dr. Montgomery's article and promptly wrote to Dr. Montgomery, imploring him not to let the article be published until Dr. Montgomery had had an opportunity to update his facts and information with newer information contained in the Breen book. By so doing, Walter felt that he was being reasonably constructive, and he pointed out to Dr. Montgomery a number of items in which he felt the conjectures or conclusions were wrong, having been based on outdated material. In the beginning, Dr. Montgomery was in agreement and he withdrew the article, which was originally scheduled for the September issue of P-W.

Subsequently, Dr. Montgomery chose to disagree with Walter Breen and has since asked that the article now be published as written, including with it the various interchanges between him and Walter. To this, Walter has agreed, thus giving an opportunity for the readers to decide for themselves. Walter refuses to be drawn into any argument, stating that he prefers to let the facts speak for themselves. He goes on to say: "To me, the relevant facts are physical fabric and die state, "fabric" including not only weights (compared from one coin to another from same dies) but also the texture of the planchets. Date size is no proof of anything. The only evidence which could convince me that the Mint contemplated possible mintage for circulation would be Archives documents. In 1848, the Mint still had a considerable quantity (some 82,000) half cents of 1835 remaining in the vaults out of some 398,000 delivered a dozen years earlier, which to me rules out any such conjecture as Dr. Montgomery has made."

Accordingly then, with some reservations and considerable trepidation, your Editor has chosen to publish Dr. Montgomery's article as submitted, along with Walter Breen's pertinent editorial comments and Dr. Montgomery's rebuttal of same. Then it will be up to you, the reader, to update the article and the information supplied, where and if it is needed.

The moral to this story should be obvious. If you are working on an article, don't let it gather dust on your desk, but finish it and get it printed before some new information is published which makes all your previous research seem obsolete - or does it? In this case, let the half centers decide!

And if you don't already have a copy of Walter Breen's new Proof book - now is a good time to get one. You'll be glad you did!

PROOF-ONLY HALF CENTS

Ernest J. Montgomery, M.D.

There is a story about a king who desired not to be a king in order that he might have more time for pleasurable pursuits (numismatic endeavors?). Since each of his descendants was desirous of ascending the throne, he proposed The Royal Question: "Why?". The answers varied, but the ultimate winner was "Why not?". Therein lies the explanation of my interest in U.S. half cents, more specifically in those half cents which I shall discuss on this occasion.

The available information regarding the half cents of 1831, 1836, 1840-49, and 1852 is as scarce as the pieces themselves. There is a lack of effort in the assimilation, explanation, and scrutinization of what information is to be found. My effort is amateurish, but it will need no apology if it serves to stimulate a professional numismatist to do further research.

For my own collection, I had acquired over 60 of the 96 varieties of regular issue half cents as described by Roger Cohen; but I was finding it difficult to add others. While I kept looking for those yet to be acquired, my mind continued to drift toward those pieces Made in Proof Only - why they were made, when they were made, how they were made, how many were made, etc. I began searching through standard reference books, specialized half cent literature, and old and recent auction catalogues. The information which I gathered was sparse, occasionally repetitious, frequently isolated, and often-times unexplained. Here it is as I have gathered it:

With a governmental appropriation of \$1,000. in March, 1839, Congress began the development of a national coin collection. The U.S. Mint had been in business for almost 50 years at the time, so Congress soon found that it was dependent on acquiring specimens from those who had preserved them. Collectors, then as now, were not eager to yield their prize possessions easily, and the mint was in dire need of strong levers. The striking of proof coins was one such lever.

Walter Breen, in the COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL of 1953, relates that proofs as issued individually can be traced back to 1817. Thus, serious collectors and the mint were already aware of each other. Since I found no evidence to the contrary, I presume that these proofs were from dies made during the dated year. Breen further lists 1834 as the first year in which proof coins appeared in sets. Mr. Breen justifies his details on the basis of a letter in the National Archives, dated November 11, 1834, from Secretary of State John Forsythe to Samuel Moore, Director of the Mint, requesting two complete sets of U.S. coins for presentation to the King of Siam and the Sultan of Muscatine. (This is the same letter which dates the 1804 dollar.) However, Don Taxay in Scott's 1976 CATALOGUE AND ENCYCLOPEDIA OF U.S. COINS describes certain coins of 1793 and 1794 as struck on specially-chosen planchets and he considers these as proofs. Taxay relates that the mint was preparing proof sets by the 1820's.

Prior to 1850, only half cents and cents are found as proofs in no greater quantities than about a dozen pieces each. Until 1858, proof coins could be

obtained at face value. After 1858, they were sold in sets at a small premium; but it was not until 1878 that mintage records of proofs for minor coins were kept.

Complete sets of proof coins containing half cents are known for the years 1840-1848. However, they are excessively rare. Since these proof sets of the 1840's contain half cents having large berries in the wreath of the reverse, they are evidence that those half cents with large berries on the reverse during the 1840-1848 period are originals. Restrikes of these originals, where the wire rims are less pronounced, are particularly known for 1840, 1843, 1847, and 1848, according to Taxay.

Q. David Bowers, in 1972, wrote in COIN WORLD that three varieties of the proof-only half cents of 1840 through 1848 are known. He described these as (1) originals, with large berries in the wreath on the reverse; (2) first restrikes, with the NT of CENT and the bow being recut and with very small berries in the wreath; and (3) second restrikes, with diagonal striations over RICA of AMERICA and also with small berries in the wreath.

An 1844 proof set of half cent to \$20. gold piece, owned by Dr. J. Hewitt Judd, has an accompanying invoice showing that it was originally purchased at face value. More recently, in THE NUMISMATIST for May, 1977, Paramount International advertised an original 1846 proof set consisting of 7 pieces, with the half cent having a large berry reverse; and they estimated that about two dozen such sets had been minted. Although each of these sets had a half cent with large berries on the reverse, a reverse with small berries had already appeared in 1839 on large cents.

In 1849, half cents were again struck for circulation, their production having been suspended in 1835. These circulation pieces are found to have a large date on the obverse, and small berries in the wreath on the reverse. Proofs of these large date 1849's with the small berry reverse are also known. In addition, proofs of 1849 with a small date on the obverse and all three varieties on the reverse were struck, but none were made for circulation. Those large date 1849 half cents with a small berry reverse which were made for circulation correspond to the other half cents of the 1850-1957 era. Since the existence of an 1849 small date half cent with a large berry reverse was not recognized until 1871 by Dr. Edward Maris, it very likely represents a re-strike. Thus, since the regular issue large date 1849 half cents with small berry reverse proofs are originals, I am inclined to view the 1849 small date with the same small berry reverse as original for that obverse.

In considering the 1852 proof-only half cents, it is noted that the 1852 proofs with the large berry reverse are exceedingly rare. Since it is improbable that the mint, after using a small berry reverse for the circulation strikes of 1849, 1850, and 1851 would then use a large berry reverse to strike the proof-only 1852 half cents and then return to using the small berry reverse for the regular issue strikes of 1853 through 1857, I contend that the proof-only 1852 half cents with the small berry reverse are the originals for that date. I humbly make this contention although it is contrary to Stack's opinion as expressed in its 1963 Fixed Price List of the Brobston collection. This particular collection contained one of the three known specimens of an 1852 half cent proof with a large berry reverse.

Is it possible that the small date 1849 proof-only half cent with the large berry reverse and the 1852 proof-only half cent with the large berry reverse were both struck at the same time?

Much has been said of the large and small berry reverses of the half cents in the proof-only group. Certainly it is convenient to use them in the recall of known varieties, but the use of these to account for the order of striking is to be challenged.

Let us now briefly consider the obverses of the proof-only half cents. The proof examples of 1825, 1826, 1828, 1829, 1833, and 1834 half cents and the large date half cents 1849-1857 all have large dates on the obverse. Only in 1849 do the half cents appear with both large and small dates, although both large and small date varieties began on the large cents in 1840. The 1831, 1836, and 1840-1846 half cents have small date obverses, while the 1847, 1848, and the 1852 proof-only half cents have large date obverses.

Interestingly, the only year of half cents struck for circulation with a small date on the obverse is the 1832. More interestingly, there is no record of any half cents being delivered by the mint during 1832. It has been presumed that the 1832 half cents were delivered during 1833. Is it possible that the 1832 half cents with the small date obverse were struck, or at least the die made, at the same time as the small date obverses of 1831, 1836, 1840-46, and the small date 1849's? The abundance of 1832's seen today makes it seem that it would have been a simple matter to have used a small number of planchets to strike those of the other dates without having to account for them.

Relative to the large date 1847 and 1848 obverses, this leads me to suspect that the mint prepared dies to resume regular issue strikes in 1847 but waited until 1849 before doing so. Since large and small date proofs of 1849 half cents are known, then I am also led to think that these large date proofs of 1847, 1848, and 1849 were all struck in 1849. Correspondingly, the small date 1849 proof half cents were struck at another time, along with the small date proof-only half cents.

Now let us look again at the half cent reverses. The large berry reverse made its final appearance in regular issue strikes during 1835, whereas the small berry reverse did not make its initial appearance until the regular issue strikes of 1849. Since, during this interval, there are recorded orders for proof sets, with actual delivery, and since these sets are found to contain half cents with the large berry reverse, it is these half cents which are most often called originals for these specific years, i.e. prior to the appearance of the small berry reverse in 1849. Therefore, the proofs of these same years, with the small berry reverses, were restrikes!

Nevertheless, since the small berry reverse did appear on the large cent in 1839, it is conceivable that the small berry reverse could have been used in the same (or the following) year for the half cent reverse. However, it is much more likely that a new reverse would have been prepared for striking a large number of pieces intended for circulation rather than for just a few pieces to be used as proofs. Thus, since the circulation pieces of 1849 with the small berry reverse were the first to be struck in a large quantity, then the small berry restrike proofs were presumably made after 1849 and are truly restrikes.

Because the Act of 1873 required the destruction of all dies annually, then these restrikes were most likely struck sometime between 1849 and 1873.

S. H. Chapman, in his 1924 catalogue of the F. R. Alvord collection, refers to the "second restrikes of about 1875-1880", but gives no explanation for this estimated dating. Ebenezer Gilbert, in 1916, referred to "restrikes made in 1858" as having a small berry reverse and states that only 18 copies of each year were made. Again, there is no explanation for the estimated date. Gilbert made no mention of first and second restrikes, and it is difficult to believe that he would not have taken notice of the separate small berry reverses as later described by Q. David Bowers. Likewise, Ed Frossard made no distinction of these small berry reverses. In a personal communication from Mr. Bowers, he informed me that his knowledge of the separate small berry reverses originated with Wayte Raymond, published of the STANDARD CATALOGUE OF U.S. COINS. To whom, then, should credit be given for the original discovery of the separate small berry reverses on the proof-only half cents?

This recognition of two subvarieties of the small berry reverse leads to speculation. Such subvarieties exist for each of the 1831, 1836, 1840-49, and 1852 proof-only half cents. The recut letters of HALF CENT and the recutting of the bow are absent from those pieces having diagonal file marks over RICA, and vice versa. Commonly, the former are called first restrikes, while the latter are called second restrikes. This suggests a chronological order.

Additional descriptions refer to these as restrikes with the reverse of 1856 (recut) and those restrikes with the reverse of 1840 (file marks). Referring to those pieces as having the reverse of 1840 seems appropriate only in that this is the earliest date found with the recut letters on the reverse. More perplexing is the reference made to the reverses with the file marks as being the reverse of 1856, since the regular issue strikes of 1856 do not show the file marks. Moreover, the copper-nickel patterns of 1854 and 1856 have the same reverse without either recutting or file marks.

Mr. Breen relates the notation made by J.N.T. Leveck in the 1866 Woodward catalogue of the F. S. Hoffman collection regarding an 1831 half cent with the large berry reverse varying from the large berry original of that year by the position of the high leaf on the reverse. He adds that these were struck in the mint in large quantities. Whether or not the latter date is accurate, this does not prove that 1860 half cent restrikes had been made as early as 1860. Not to be ignored is that this restrike was of the large berry reverse. Was it made at the same time as the large berry restrikes of the originals of 1840, 1843, 1845, 1847, and 1848 with the high wire rims referred to previously? Actually, this reverse is that of 1836 G-1 and muled with the original 1831 obverse. Thus it had to be struck after 1836 since it is a later die state than that seen on the 1836 obverse. Mr. Breen also relates that the earliest reports of an 1831 half cent with small berry reverse date back to the 1880's and that proof half cents with the two reverses were known before 1865.

Although there is a tendency to view the proof-only half cents as consisting of (1) originals struck in the year of issue; (2) first restrikes struck at a later time; and (3) second restrikes all struck at an even later time, this grouping

is rather unlikely. Rather, I would tend to group them as follows:

1. The 1840 and 1841 half cent proofs were struck together, since they are the only ones to have ground-down reeded edges.
2. The 1831 and 1836 had at least one common striking, since they share a common reverse.
3. The 1847 and 1848 belong with the large date 1849-1857, including the 1852, since these half cents have large date obverses.
4. The large berry reverse 1852 is a restrike and the small berry 1852 is the original for that mintage year, since the small berry reverse had been in use on the regular issue strikes for the three previous years and the 1852 with the large berry reverse is exceedingly rare.
5. The time of origin of any of the restrikes remains to be determined, just as the origin of two separate small berry reverses remains unknown.

* * * * *

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- AMERICAN HALF CENTS Roger S. Cohen, Jr. 1971
- MONOGRAPH OF U.S. CENTS AND HALF CENTS Ed. Frossard 1878
- UNITED STATES HALF CENTS Q. David Bowers and James F. Ruddy 1962
- THE UNITED STATES HALF CENTS Ebenezer Gilbert 1916
- Sale of the F. R. Alvord half cent collection S. H. Chapman 1924
- The Anderson Dupont collection Stack's 1954
- Fixed Price List No. 69 United States Half Cents Collection of
Mr. Joseph Brobstein Stack's 1963
- COIN COLLECTORS JOURNAL March, April, May, June 1953 "Proof
Coins Struck by the United States Mint - 1817-1921" Walter Breen
- THE NUMISMATIST February, 1895 "Restrikes of United States Half
Cents" George W. Rice
- Auction of March 15, 1975 by Stack's
- Scott's COMPREHENSIVE CATALOGUE AND ENCYCLOPEDIA OF
U.S. COINS 1971 by Don Taxay
- THE NUMISMATIST May, 1977 p. 988
- Personal communications with Richard Picker, Q. David Bowers, et al

"I implore you - do nothing about your article on the "Proof-Only Half Cents" until you have read my Proofs book. When you have read the sections on 1834-39, 1840-57, and "Restrikes and Fantasy Pieces", you will want to re-write your article, and I will not need to tell you why. We have been ploughing the same furrows, but you have not had access to some necessary information, which will change your conclusions. In the meantime, a few comments on your article in the form in which you sent it to me.

Page 1. Anything which I said in the 1953 monograph has to be re-evaluated in terms of my Proof book for the same reason - additional information has since appeared. Everything which Taxay said in his Scott's CATALOGUE was derived from unpublished manuscripts by me. The coins of 1793-4 which he calls proofs are called presentation pieces in my Proofs book, and the illustrations should show why! The main exception to your claim that only in half cents and cents were more than a dozen proofs made in any one year is the Gobrecht dollars.

Page 2. The original reverse hub for 1840-57 half cents had small berries; but the first working die made from it (that for 1840-49 SD) had extensive hand re-working by Gobrecht, affecting not only the berries (10 of the 11 being enlarged) but also the ribbon. The first Auction record for an 1849 SD large berries half cent was in 1860 (Proofs book, p. 88); but all the restrikes had been made before July 30, 1860 anyway (ibid., p. 254), in seven different batches or "series" (ibid, pp. 256-262). There is a fatal difficulty in any guess that the 1849 SD small berries coins were the originals for that year. (a) That reverse die is found in earliest state on coins dated 1856-7, which weigh correctly; later on pieces dated 1852, some of which correspond to the first of three sets of 1848-49 restrikes in weight and fabric. The last of these (my Series III) shows this reverse die buckled or caved in. (b) It is then easy to see why the "second restrike" die (file marks over RICA) was put into use: a replacement for the discarded 1856 die. No other hypothesis about the latter makes sense. (c) If the Large Berry die was not the original of 1849 as it had been for 1840-48, this leaves the problem of Stickney's proof set of 1849, obtained directly from the mint in that year; in 1907 that set was still intact and it had the Large Berries half cent. We would then have to make TOO many ad hoc assumptions about why the original set had a restrike half cent; what happened to all the originals from an unidentified reverse; and in particular (d) why the 1856-7 impressions from that reverse die weigh correctly but the 1849's do not! Similarly, there is a serious difficulty in accounting for the 1852 half cent with that same "first restrike" die as originals. If they were, why was not that die reused in 1854-5 but only put back to use on originals of 1856-7? The simpler hypothesis: that die was made in 1856 and retained as the last of its kind, being used by Chief Coiner Childs in 1857-60 as needed for making restrikes. Nor need you be deferential to Stack's 1963 opinions in the Brobston fixed price list. Dealers' opinions are not equated with scholarly deductions, nor so far as I know does Stack's still cut people off their mailing lists for disagreement as to a controversial position. There are, anyway, five, not three, 1852 LB coins - see my Proofs book, p. 262.

Page 3. Date size is not significant here. Dates on 1831-2 are from punches used indifferently on dimes, quarters, \$2½. and \$5. dies. (The 1831's were

also struck for circulation, but 2,200 pieces is mere tokenism.) There is no Archives evidence for your conjecture about 1847-8's intended for circulation! And if small dates were preferred for NCLT's such as proof-only dated, how account for their use on 50¢ 1839-42? 25¢? \$5.? The small berries on the 1839-43 cents mean only that Gobrecht's original concept for this hub featured small berries - and that he felt it unnecessary to rework all the cent dies sunk from it; we cannot reason from analogy in the large berry working die.

Page 4. S. Hudson Chapman's opinions about ANYTHING are suspect. His scholarship is as unreliable as Nixon's "I am not a crook!" Probably, if he really thought that half cents were made in 1875-80, it was because he had first seen some of them in 1876 when J. W. Haseltine brought some of Idler's holdings out of hiding, including the 1801-2-3 dollars made over twenty years earlier - not to mention the 1804 class III dollars! - and thought they were brand new productions from the Philadelphia Flying Disc Manufactory. Haseltine, even if he knew, was not about to blow Idler's cover, let alone broadcast the news about the big Mint scandals of 1858-60, which had accounted for many of these coins remaining in hiding until people then (1858-60) in office had left. As it was, scandal resumed anyway; there were plenty of interviews between Harzfeld (among other dealers) and Mint people, some of which were publicized in the 1880's. There is, incidentally, EXCELLENT reason to believe that Gilbert would not have noticed the two different half cent proof-only reverses in 1916. Methods for making these comparisons had not yet been developed. Even Newcomb, writing in 1840, was unaware of many of the differences now universally accepted among cent reverses 1844-57. I did not make the discovery of the first and second restrike half cent dies until about 1953, and even then only because I then had ample opportunity to look at extensive collections, more so than now. I had to question axioms such as the claim that the 1852 LB was original. The "second restrike" die was called "Rev. of 1840" only because that was the first date of its design on which it is found - the 1831 and 1836 mulings obviously coming later than the 1840-48 sets! "Rev. of 1858?" might have been a better term. Nor is the "Rev. of 1856" the die with the file marks (your middle paragraph, lines 7-9). Of course business strikes don't show this reverse if it was made after 1857. The copper-nickel strikings of 1854 and 1856 have the same reverse used on some business strikes because these dies were ready to hand in 1854 and 1856 when Snowden ordered them to be used on these new blanks.

Page 5. Your conclusions need to be checked against the reasoning in my Proofs book, in particular: 1. pp. 71-2; 2. pp. 256-8; 3. we have already dealt with the date size question; the 1848-53 half cent date punches were those used on half eagles; 4. pp. 93, 256, 262; 5. pp. 254, 256 - note the dates when the boxes of dies were sealed up, which provides a terminus for making restrikes from either small berry die!

I do not mean to come on like an egomaniac, but instead to let you know that a lot of your questions have already been dealt with in print so that you don't allow conjectures to substitute for observations or documented facts. In no case use my earlier writings in preference to my later ones as a basis for conclusions whatsoever! Science is a self-correcting process, and numismatics is no exception to that rule."

Response by Dr. Ernest J. Montgomery:

"As I wrote in my article, my intention was to consolidate the available information relative to the proof-only half cents. I wrote, re-wrote, and revised the article many times. If I must wait until all the information has been gathered, then the effort is futile. Just as you are not to be criticized for the 1953 monograph's inaccuracies due to information unavailable to you at that time, I make no amends for the same. I fully intend to make this effort a continual one and to provide additional information upon my awareness.

Conclusion No. 1 relative to the 1840 and 1841 Proofs with reeded edges - you make only casual references to those edges in your book and I find no new information.

Relative to my conclusion No. 2, you make no mention at all.

Regarding conclusion No. 3 and the 1847-48 obverse large dates, I can only say that your mentioning of the 1848-53 half date punches being those used on the half eagles tends to support my contention that these half cents belong with the later issues of half cents. In no way did I mean to imply that the 1847 and 1848 half cents were struck for circulation but only conjectured that the Mint had given some thought to resuming the minting of half cents in those years. If there were any Archives evidence for this, there would be no conjecture but only fact. Actually, the absence of supporting or negating facts leads to conjecture with all its inherent dangers.

My fourth conclusion is the same as your own as you have presented on page 93. You have made no reference to my conclusion No. 5.

Regarding your mention that the "excellent reason" that Gilbert did not notice two different half cent proof-only restrike reverses in 1916 was that the methods were not yet developed is difficult for me to believe. The only 'method' necessary is a magnifying glass.

Your personal suspicions relative to the Matthew A. Stickney collection as related on p. 23 is given no supporting evidence. In fact, it is absolutely contradictory to the Preface of the Catalogue.

Your discussion of the different Series on p. 256 is fascinating but leads to some real head scratching. If there were sets struck from a single copper strip, why then are there no reeded edge proofs of other years besides 1840 and 1841. Why is there such a great variation in the weights of various pieces within the same series? How can we account for mintage figures as given by you ranging from unique to over fifty? Is it not much more plausible that these pieces were more often struck individually for individual collectors, at individual times instead of in batches?

I prefer that my article be published at this time just as it was written. I assume responsibility for it and let the chips fall where they may! "

And there it rests! You can accept the article for what it offers or you may reject it as having been outdated by more recent information. The choice is yours!

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 1817 N-13 XF40 20. a nice XF40 \$20.
 1830 N-2 F15 10. 1837 N-15 F12 20.
 1830 N-8 F12 10. 1839 N-3 VF20 15.
 1831 N-4 VF20 R5 30.

CATALOGUES:

French collection FPL by B. Max Mehl Xerox copy \$20.
 Dr. Chas. Ruby sale, part 3 Superior, Feb. 10, 1975 PR 10.
 James O. Sloss sale of U.S. large cents Kosoff Oct.,
 1959 Plates 15.
 2 American Auction sales: 11/10/72 and 5/19/72 One has
 200+ lots of late date cents; many plated. PR 10.
 2 Cape Kennedy Medals sales: Nofal-Kling, Tom Morley
 One with PR 5.
 10 Superior Stamp & Coin Co. sales, 1975-77 Most have PR 40.

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S-31	EF45	Ex-Pearl(55)-CSNS74(807)-GJWrubel-ERB.	800.
S-33	VG8	Ex-French's-JSchreuder-DNBland. This cent almost defies grading. Depending on whether you like it or not the grade would range from VG10 to G6. The obverse has some scale-like roughness, the all important reverse does not. Graded once as G4/F15. I prefer net G6/VG10. Only a good look will suffice.	2000.
S-34	F12	Ex-RJShalowitz-DBPalmer. A very clean specimen of this former R7 variety. Conceivably only VG10, still choice.	2000.
S-36	F12+ or F15.	Ex-Englehart-DIPaschal-JS-DNB. Graded at one time VF25 by Dr. Sheldon, lower here due to mild porosity. A very attractive cent with an even appearance.	700.
S-38	F15+	Ex-Bluestone-WCB-ERB. Choice VF25 obverse, VG10 reverse, perhaps F12. Conservatively graded as F15 and priced at	800.
S-39	AG3	Ex-Colvin(38)-Ruby-Superior S&C-DWL. Few coins are as faint as this one but with all the detail that is essential. The date is retooled. A filler, what you get when the good one goes in a trade!	150.
S-37	F15	Ex-AD(53)-DIP-ERB. CC2 of this key to the 1794's	8000.
S-40	VG10	Ex-JS-DNB. A very acceptable specimen of this rarity	300.
S-41	VF25	Ex-HChines-WCB-ERB. Perfect reverse die state. 2 reverse edge problems (1 edge bruise + 1 edge ding) otherwise superb surfaces.	500.
S-42	VF25+	Ex-Crossfield-WCB. This cent has a variety of small problems: obverse has a few, reverse has a couple of small dents within the wreath-however, nothing serious.	500.
S-44	EF40	Ex-HRNewcomb(50)-WCB-ERB. Attractive light brown.	700.
S-45	VG10	Ex-DWL-DBP-WRTS-ERB.	300.
S-46	EF45+	Ex-Davis-Graves-DIPaschal-ERB. Graded EF45 in sale, AU55 in DIP's inventory. A lovely coin.	1200.
S-47	F12	Ex-WCB-ERB. VF20 but porous as often seen. Although lightly porous the coin is even in appearance.	200.
S-49	VF20	Ex-RENaftzger sale. Plated though misnumbered on that plate. A few edge problems but amazing surfaces.	350.
S-51	VF25+	Ex-NN50(949)-DIP-JS-ERB. Regardless of what the NN50 catalogue says this is a really neat looking coin.	400.
S-52	VG10	Ex-Wichita S&C-RChatham. This cent has been polished with the effect that the obverse looks a little too nice, the reverse not quite as nice. Again acceptable for S-52. Try and find a nicer one than this!	1000.
S-53	F15	Ex-Sargent(467)-Newcomb-Ruby(382)-ERB. Judged slightly nicer than the Kissner coin, both as F15 by ERB & WRTS.	2500.
S-54	VF35	Ex-KMG-DNB-JHB-WRTS-ERB. A prototype 35 previously sold as EF40.	850.

S-56	VF35	Ex-DProskey-HCH-WHS-REN(377). Fully described and plated in the Naftzger catalogue.	1000.
S-58	F15	Ex-HChapman-HCH-WCB. Sharpness of VF25, light to medium porosity and even appearance.	200.
S-60	VF35	Ex-DIP-HCH-DIP-WHS-CDSmith-Bonard-REN(381). Again properly described and plated in the Naftzger sale catalogue.	850.
S-64	VF25	Ex-Bowers&Ruddy-WRTS-ERB. At last a guidebook variety!	800.
S-65	F15	No pedigree with the coin. A common variety, still nice.	250.
S-66	VG8	Ex-DWL-ERB. This coin looks better every time I pull it out of its envelope. Again a better one is just not available, unless someone else breaks up his collection.	700.
S-67	VF30-	Ex-HC-BGJohnson-WCB. VF30 to VF35 with a few detractions, although none serious.	300.
S-68	VG10	Ex-HCH-WHS-HKD-WCB-ERB. This is not the Downing sale coin, but a perfect VG10 with an edge lettering problem: ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR. I might just keep this one if someone else doesn't grab it quickly. This one is looking better and better each look.	250.

S-18a	G6	Ex-HKD(635)-DIP-WRTS	1750.
S-19a	F12	Ex-GKPretsch-CDS-DNB-ERB-WRTS. CC level cent.	1600.
S-27	VF20	Ex-DNB-RASchuman-WRTS. CC5.	1500.
S-37	F12+	Ex-Copley-CDS-Bonard-Berube-PVanCleave-WRTS. CC4. Only a trace lower grade than the F15 coin above.	7000.
S-39	EF40	Ex-NN-DIP. CC3, collectible #2, feasible #1.	4500.
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	1799/8		F12	no problems whatsoever	1,400.
	1804		VG7	nice, early strike	350.
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* * * * *

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1797 S-128	G5	15.	1808 S-278	VF20	115.
1798 S-169	VF25	200.	1810 S-282	VF25	100.
			1812 S-291	VF25	110.
			1814 S-294	VG7	20.

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1794	S-25	VF but granular	\$110.
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	S-31	12/10 some areas of light oxidation, two-tone brown	135.
	S-41	VF35 sharpness, some granular areas, plated in 1977 ANA catalogue	220.
	S-62	VG10 super-clean, 2-tone bwn, very desirable	220.
	S-63	A/XF sharpness - all detail there, but late, soft strike - so	275.
1798	S-161	XF but granular, so VF20. ex Dr. French	110.
1800	S-206	XF40 clean, tied for finest known, from 1977 ANA sale, ex Newcomb-Proskey-Hines-WHS-REN	375.
1803	S-249	VF30 Corrected fraction. Some surface marks, bright golden olive	220.

* * * * *

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William Van Roden	Stack's	May 2, 1968
Masters	Rare Coin Co.	May 14, 1971
Alvord Half Cent	(Reprint - plates - PR)	

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2. 1796 S-97 AG3, corroded.
3. 1796 S-116 G4, dark - possibly in a fire. Ex Seltman 1973.
4. 1796 S-117 G4, light pitting overall. Ex Stack's 1971
5. 1801 S-220 VF30+ Ex Hines, Gaskill, WHS. Was CC-3 in 1966 when purchased by me. Formerly graded as VF35.
6. 1802 S-231 G-VG. Damaged. 2 coins.
7. 1803 S-244 F12, rough; also S-258 XF, black surfaces, burned. 2 coins.
8. 1803 S-265 LD, LF G4 Slight damage.
9. 1804 Re-strike AG3 Pocket piece.
10. Lot of 25 large cents, 1800-1855. AG3 10 are pre-1814. No culls, just worn out.
11. Connecticut cent 1787 M-39.2-ee. F12 A-6.
12. Wood's half penny 1723 G4.

* * * * *

WILLIAM J. PARKS 1705 N. Westmoreland Drive Orlando, FL 32804

FOR SALE: Large cents

1823/2	N-1	G5	\$22.50
1823	N-2	G4	17.50

The above two coins are still waiting for a good home. This time they are subject to a 15% discount. Are you ready?

Am also in the process of liquidating a small estate. Contains some VERY NICE MERCURIES, and a larger quantity of upper-grade WALKING LIBERTY halves, with a few keys included. Price list sent upon request. ANA 47303.

* * * * *

JON HANSON Box 5499, Beverly Hills, California, 90210 or
c/o New Netherlands Coin Co., Inc., 1 W. 47th Street, New York City
NY 10036

WANTED: United States half cents, including: Finest Knowns, extreme rarities, high Condition Census specimens, true Mint State examples prior to 1809, and an 1811 in GEM or true Unc.

All correspondence cheerfully answered. Thank you.

* * * * *

The following are available on January 1, 1978 - NOT BEFORE!
Orders which are postmarked Jan. 2, 1978 will be given preference.

- 1793 S-5 VF30 \$2500. Clapp-WHS-ANA Downing-WHS
S-6 VF30 2250. RSB Jr.
S-7 F15 3000. Proskey-Hines-WHS
S-8 VF20 1750. Lt.brn. No pedigree
S-9 VF35 3250. Kreisberg
S-10 F15 1250. Rev.VF, no pedigree
S-11b VF30 3500. Elder 1908- NN-Ryder '53-WHS
S-12 G6 1500. Beautiful planchet for grade
S-13 VG7 1000. Beautiful planchet for grade
S-16 G6 1900. CC6 coin in PENNY WHIMSY
- 1794 Available now
S-22 VF35 600. ex Exman
S-23 VF30 1750. Newcomb-WHS '45-Lot 35 at TREX; Lyman coll. 1913,
called "about Unc." by Macallister
S-26 VF25 350. Rev. late state, no pedigree
S-27 VF20 1400. NN in 1954
S-30 VF20 300. No pedigree
S-31 VF20 275. Chuck Furjanic
S-32 VF30 550. Hines-Stack's; Masters '63:lot 431
S-34 VG 300. King-Hines; Gillette-French (Chapman '27:23)
Downing 1952
S-35 VG10 600. F12 except for rim dent on reverse
S-39 VG10 1600. Anderson-Dupont 1854:55
S-42 VF25 750. Darwin Palmer
S-43 EF45 800. Rgh spot at date; 2 ANS, probably 5th collectible.
S-46 F12 200. Bush
S-48 F15 6500. Empire 1960, one of finest available.
S-49 VF25 450. Orig. Hays-Brand coll.-WHS
S-55 EF45 1250. Bluestone: WHS '32, Gaskill-Dr.French-WHS
S-56 VF30 600. Dr.French:33 (cost on envelope \$625.)
S-57 VF25 400. No pedigree
S-58 F15 250. Ex Hines and Proskey-WHS
S-59 VF20 325. Ex Dick Picker-Merkin
S-60 VF25 400. French-Clarke-WHS (EF in PENNY WHIMSY)
S-63 VF35 450. from Stack's
S-69 VF25 325. from WCB
S-71 VF25 400. Tan-red, pretty, marked VF35 on envelope.
1795 S-74 EF40 800. Bluestone-Sawicki, Stack's Feb., 1954
S-76a F12 300. ANA '77: 805
S-76a G5 300. Thin planchet; only one other heard of LE
S-77 F15 200. Ruby II - 1974
S-80 VG7 3000. Century sale
S-84 VF20 290. Dupont 9/24/54 (Stack's)
S-85 VG10 200. Hines, HC 12/5/17, owned by Gilbert, WHS
S-87 VF20 350. Hughes coll., Stack's '48: 137
S-88 VF20 425. Book coll. 1930, Clapp-WHS 1945
S-89 VF25 425. Stack's Davis-Graves, 4/10/54
S-90 VG7 250. ANS-WHS 1934 (VG10 in PW)
S-92 VF25 350. Anderson-Dupont 9/24/54
S-93 VF25 350. No pedigree, late state reverse
S-94 VF25 1000. French:139, TJC, WHS '44 #2: collectible

1795	S-95	F12	\$495.	Hines, WHS, Gaskill, WHS
	S-97	F15	275.	Hines, WHS, Downing, D.Smith, Chatham
	S-100	VG10	200.	Sartoris
	S-101	VF25	450.	Anderson-Dupont
	S-102	EF40	1000.	WHS, thought to be 3rd finest known
	S-103	VF20	450.	Gardner, Masters:2488, RSB Jr.
	S-104	VF25	500.	Elder, Gaskill, WHS
	S-106	VG10	200.	No pedigree
	S-107	VG7	200.	Was one of 8's in PENNY WHIMSY
	S-108	VF25	425.	Miller-Hines-WHS-Gaskill
	S-109	F15	250.	NN's Gaskill 1956-WHS
	S-111	VF30	475.	WHS
	S-114	VF20	325.	Mayflower 3/57 Boston
	S-114	VF30	800.	No pedigree
	S-115	VF20	275.	Chapman 1916, Hine, WHS
	S-116	VF25	950.	WCH, tie for #2-3-4
	S-117	F15	550.	Wurtzbach-Chapman 32, plate in EAC and PW
	S-118	VF20	600.	Proskey and Hines-WHS (think the 25 in PW)
	S-119	VF25	350.	Ruby Feb., 1974
	S-120a	VG10	95.	Chatham
	S-120b	F15	150.	No pedigree
	S-121b	VF35	375.	Proskey-Hines-WHS via Downing
1796	NC1	VG7	600.	Virginia Alstrom '56
	NC3	G5	500.	Newcomb '45:131-WHS
	NC4	G5	400.	Proskey-Hines-WHS (the discovery coin)
1797	S-122	VG10	300.	Proskey-Hines to WHS
	S-126	EF40	600.	Gaskill '56-WHS, RARE perfect die
	S-127	F15/20	350.	Anderson-Dupont, double-struck both obv.-rev.
	S-127	F15	325.	No pedigree
	S-128	VF25	225.	WHS
	S-129	F15	400.	Newcomb-WHS (Hines never owned one)
	S-130	VF25	200.	Hines-WHS
	S-131	VF35	450.	NN's Ryder sale 1953
	S-132	VF20	525.	Ruddy 1956 Metrop. conv.
	S-134	VF30	350.	No pedigree
	S-135	VF25	175.	Chatham
	S-136	EF40	350.	NN and Seaby sale
	S-139	VF25	190.	No pedigree
	S-140	VF30	225.	No pedigree
	S-141	F15	230.	No pedigree
	S-142	F15	350.	Proskey-Hines-WHS
1797	NC3	G5	500.	ex Breen
	NC5	VG8	450.	McGirk-Wurtzbach-WHS
1798	S-144	G6	350.	Newcomb-WHS
	S-145	EF40	700.	Anderson-Dupont
	S-146	VG10	400.	Hines-WHS
	S-149	VG8	225.	Proskey-Hines-WHS
	S-150	VF20	550.	Miller by Elder '17, Ryder by NN '53
	S-151	VF25	600.	P-II, WHS, Ryder by NN '53
	S-152	VF30	600.	Bluestone's Young coll. - WHS '40
	S-155	VF20	225.	No pedigree
	S-157	VF35	275.	No pedigree
	S-158	EF45	750.	4th finest
	S-159	VG10	100.	Hines-WHS, rare hvy bk over L
	S-164	VF30	350.	No pedigree
	S-169	VF25	200.	Wrubel-RSB Jr.-Chatham
	S-170	VF35	350.	Anderson-Dupont - WHS
	S-171	VF35	450.	Newcomb-Gaskill-WHS
	S-174	VF25	160.	Dbl.stk.on obv. MANA Warfield 10/28/55, BJ Johnson

1798	S-176	F15	\$125.	MANA sale Warfield's
	S-178	VG8	500.	ANA Phila. 8/20/57, graded F12
	S-179	AU50	700.	Rev. AU55, no pedigree
	S-182	EF45	450.	Ira Reed-Gaskill-WHS (Gaskill graded AU)
	S-183	VF20	600.	Ex Loring
	S-184	EF40	250.	No pedigree
	S-185	VF35	275.	No pedigree
	S-187	EF45	325.	Merkin sale 1973: 229
1799	S-188	F12	1000.	Wurtzbach '45, to CW from Brand
1800	S-190	VF20	160.	G. Rammer-Jack Reymers: 6/29/75
	S-191	F15	100.	Warfield sale-MANA 10/28/55
	S-192	VF35	275.	Wurtzbach-BB-1948
	S-197	EF45	250.	Chapman-Gaskill-1936-WHS
	S-199	F15/20	135.	Rare perfect die, Proskey-Hines-WHS
	S-199	F12	75.	Proskey-Hines-WHS
	S-200	VF30	200.	Brand Hoard-Steinberg(Bolender)-WHS
	S-201	VG7	110.	Hines-WHS
	S-206	VF30	200.	Clapp-Hines-WHS
	S-208	VF25	125.	California dealer-Exman
	S-209	VF	110.	McGill, Steinberg sale-WHS
	S-211	VF30	210.	Macallister-Deetz 1936-WHS
1800	NC3	VG7	600.	D.Smith 1/27/56
1801	S-213	EF40/35	240.	Warfield '55-D.Smith
	S-216	VF30	100.	D.Smith-Chatham
	S-220	EF40	385.	Proskey-Hines-WHS(The Newcomb plate coin O&R)
	S-221	VF30	250.	Elder-Gaskill-WHS
1801	NC1	VG10	400.	D.Smith 12/56 - think the FL" is in CC
1802	S-225	VF35	300.	NN-Seaby:540
	S-226	AU50	500.	Detroit:600, '74 Chatham.
	S-227	VF35	200.	Downing-Champa ANA:323, RSB Jr.
	S-228	A/VF	100.	Merkin: Drake Hotel 9/25/70:47
	S-231	VF20	110.	Chatham
	S-232	VF30	115.	Coinhunter-Phila.
	S-233	VF25	120.	Chatham, Detroit: 180
	S-236	EF40	200.	Exman, Chatham
	S-237	EF45	250.	Lohrman, AK 2/63:236, Goslin ?
	S-239	VF35	240.	Newcomb plate 1802's, JCM:384, '45
	S-240	VF30	250.	Newcomb plate, Proskey-Hines-WHS
	S-241	EF40	275.	Ex CMS, TDM 1976
1803	S-243	EF40	295.	No pedigree, may be in CC
	S-247	AU55	1200.	Newcomb to Macallister '45, Gaskill graded "Unc. red olive" 3rd finest
	S-253	VF35	160.	Chatham, Detroit CSNS
	S-255	EF45	250.	Proskey-Hines, WHS
	S-256	EF45	275.	No pedigree
	S-257	VF30	100.	Weimer coll. - Pine Tree 3/76
	S-259	EF40	350.	Elder to Gaskill 1936 -WHS who said "finest of the 40's"
	S-260	VF35	160.	No pedigree
	S-261	AU	275.	D. Smith 1954
	S-263	EF40	250.	Warfield sale 1955
	S-265	F15	175.	Dr. French, WHS
1804	S-266	VG7	350.	Obv. only, Chapman-WHS
1805	S-267	VF35	200.	Chatham, who bought as EF
	S-268	VF35	300.	Macallister, Gaskill, WHS
1806	S-270	EF40	300.	Mayflower 1960:63
	S-272	F15	Will	sell to highest bidder on December 1st.
	S-273	EF45	275.	No pedigree
	S-274	EF40	295.	Hines to WHS
	S-275	EF45	300.	Wurtzbach to WHS to Gaskill to WHS
	S-276	AU50	400.	Macallister-Gaskill-WHS

LARGE CENTS FOR SALE:

1793 S-3 G-VG (2 obv. scrs.)	\$750.	1808 S-278 VF-EF	\$165.
1793 S-3 Fine	1895.	1809 S-280 VF+	440.
1793 S-9 VG	550.	1810 S-284 EF	350.
1793 S-9 Fine	695.	1811 S-287 VF	240.
1794 S-56 VF	350.	1813 S-293 VF+	220.
1794 S-72 Abt. EF	625.	1813 S-293 VF-EF	250.
1795 S-76b VF	235.	1816 N-2 MS60+	275.
1795 S-78 VF-EF	335.	1817 N-14 MS60+	295.
1795 S-78 Abt. EF	365.	1817 N-16 15 Stars VF-EF	70.
1796 S-102 VF	395.	1818 N-10 MS60+	395.
1796 S-115 Fine	100.	1819 N-2 VF	20.
1797 S-121b VF-EF	375.	1819 N-8 MS60+	250.
1797 S-130 VF+	165.	1820 N-13 MS65	595.
1797 S-139 VF	120.	1823 Restrike MS60+	250.
1798 S-172 VF+	135.	1824 N-2 VF-EF (dark)	25.
1798 S-186 VF+	135.	1826 N-2 VF	30.
1798 S-187 EF	250.	1827 N-1 VF-EF	35.
1799 S-189 F-VF	1995.	1827 N-4 Abt. EF	40.
1799 S-189 VF+	3495.	1828 N-10 VF+	38.
1800/179 S-196 Abt. EF	195.	1828 N-11 VF-EF (dark)	20.
1801 S-213 VF+	140.	1829 N-4 VF	25.
1801 S-220 1/000 VF	185.	1829 N-6 VF-EF	50.
1802 S-228 1/000 VF-EF	275.	1830 N-4 VF+	20.
1802 S-229 VF+	125.	1832 N-2 VF+	20.
1802 S-230 VF	85.	1833 N-3 VF	17.
1802 S-236 (Sta Bk) VF+	100.	1833 N-5 Ex. '76 ANA MS65	750.
1803 S-245 VF	95.	1835 N-6 VF+	25.
1803 S-256 VF	95.	1836 N-2 VF+	25.
1803 S-257 VF	85.	1843 O'42, R'44 F-VF	45.
1807/6 S-273 VF+	110.	1855 N-9 (Knob-on-Ear)	
		EF-AU	70.

* * * * *

GREG KRILL & CAM JANCEK Box 19532 San Diego, CA 92119

CATALOGUES FOR SALE - postpaid

Stack's 5/28/38	\$5.50	5/15/53	\$3.00
Flanagan, 1944 PR	15.00	5/20/53 Knowles	3.00
Bell, 1944	15.00	10/24/56 Lohr	2.75
5/22/48	3.00	3/7/67 Dines	2.50
2/3/51	3.00	6/12/70 Rawls PR	2.50
2/26/53 McPherson	3.00	9/13/74 Steckler PR	2.50
4/18/53 Pistle	3.00		

Numismatic Gallery:	Menjou 1950	\$17.50
	Donlon 1956	9.00
	Large & half cents, #68, 1950, PR	7.50

Many more for sale! Write!

* * * * *

EARLY COPPER:

1800 half cent	VF20	\$28.	1806 half cent G-1, C-1 VF30	\$ 39.
Large cents:				
1794 S-26	AG3			\$ 24.
S-28	VF25	"Ornate" variety		225.
S-29	VF35	"Tailed Reverse"		425.
S-59	VF20	"Double Cut Bow" Rev. crack		165.
S-61	VF20	"Patagonian" Obv. Appears to be from unclashed dies (a condition unknown to Sheldon) indicating a marriage interruption (struck before some S-60's) ex Tom Morley auction 12/20/75		165.
S-62	VG7	"Trephined Head"		85.
S-70	VF25	Interesting example of the dies; left half of obv. weakly struck, rt, side bold. Glossy surfaced		275.
1795 S-80	VF25	"Jefferson Head" Beautiful brown <u>electro</u> copy of the ANS specimen		250.
1796 S-86	VG10/4			87.
1798/7 S-151	AG3	Bold date		16.
1798 S-177	F12	Lt. brn. with coice surfaces. Late die st.		75.
1800/179 S-194	MS65	Slight flan clip at 3 o'clock. A beautiful piece from D. Paschal's date set		2450.
1802 S-233	VF30	Nice color and surface		88.
1803 S-260	AU55	CC level		525.
1812 S-290	EF40	Glossy surfaces		275.
1817 N-10	MS60-	Beautiful. One of the finest extant		350.
N-16	MS60-	"15 stars" Rare condition		950.
1820 N-13	MS60+	Sharply struck and choice		225.
N-13	MS60++			275.
1827 N-6	G6	R5		9.
1829 N-3 III	Sm. Lett. VF25			77.
1835 N-6	VF30			18.
1845 N-10	MS65			285.
1850 N-14	MS60	Late state of rim cuds on rev.		120.
1851/81 N-3a	MS60			189.
1852 N-11	MS65			215.
1852 N-16	MS60			99.
1853 N-7	MS65			215.
1854	AU55			49.

#4 hair watchmakers' brushes for keeping dirt and film off your precious early coppers \$5. postpaid

Some of the choice and rare copper pieces which I've acquired in the past three months have not reached this ad (as those who were farsighted enough to send me their want lists will attest).

I still have a nice selection of auction catalogues of important half cent and large cent sales available.

* * * * *

LARRY KNEE

1321 - 31st Avenue

Greeley, Colorado 80631

FOR SALE: Newcomb's U.S. LARGE CENTS 1816-1857 1956 Edition
Like new \$60.

* * * * *

LARGE CENTS FOR SALE: Check out these low end-of-the-year prices!

These prices are good on all orders postmarked before December 15, 1977.

1793	S-10	R-4	VG-20	Choice, ex Furjanic	was 1950.00	now 1800.00
1794	S-22	R-1	VF-30	Extremely clean and sharp	was 375.00	now 325.00
	S-31	R-1	VG-7		was 65.00	now 55.00
	S-49	R-2	VG-7/2		was 55.00	now 45.00
	S-55	R-3	Fr-2	Date readable, just wear	was 25.00	now 20.00
1795	S-74	R-4	G-4/3	Attractive	was 50.00	now 43.00
	S-76b	R-1	VF-20		was 200.00	now 180.00
	S-78	R-1	F-15		was 135.00	now 100.00
1796	S-88	R-4	G-4/3		was 50.00	now 40.00
1797	S-120b	R-2	VF-20	Truly beautiful	was 195.00	now 175.00
	S-139	R-1	VG-10	Reverse pitting	was 29.00	now 25.00
1793	S-184	R-2	VG-8		was 35.00	now 31.00
1801	S-213	R-3	VF-30	Light porosity	was 85.00	now 40.00
	S-216	R-2	VF-20/12		was 95.00	now 80.00
1802	S-225	R-3	G-4		was 16.00	now 12.00
	S-231	R-1	VG-7		was 22.00	now 18.00
	S-232	R-1	G-5		was 14.00	now 10.00
			F-12		was 40.00	now 30.00
	S-233	R-3	F-15/10		was 47.00	now 35.00
	S-234	R-5	VF-20/12	RARE	was 120.00	now 80.00
	S-238	R-5	VG-8/10	RARE	was 75.00	now 55.00
	S-239	R-3	VG-7		was 32.00	now 24.00
	S-242	R-3	AG-3		was 9.00	now 7.00
			VG-8		was 32.00	now 24.00
1803	S-243	R-3	G-5		was 15.00	now 11.00
			VG-8/10		was 33.00	now 24.00
	S-244	R-4	VG-10		was 35.00	now 25.00
			F-12		was 45.00	now 33.00
	S-246	R-4	AG-3		was 9.00	now 7.00
			G-4		was 17.00	now 12.00
	S-247	R-3	G-4		was 14.00	now 10.00
	S-262	R-5	G-5	RARE	was 27.00	now 22.00
1805	S-267	R-1	EF-40		was 230.00	now 180.00
1806	S-270	R-1	VF30/25	A beauty, but some light rev. rim cuts. Priced at fine	was 100.00	now 78.00
1807/6	S-273	R-1	F-12		was 50.00	now 38.00
1807	S-276	R-1	F-15/12		was 47.00	now 40.00
1810	S-281	R-1	G-4		was 15.00	now 11.00
	S-283	R-2	AU-55	The reverse is virtually MS, full luster on both sides.	was 950.00	now 825.00
1811	S-287	R-2	RARE DATE		was 65.00	now 45.00
1812	S-288	R-1	G-5		was 15.00	now 10.00

ORDERING INFORMATION

- (1) Full 15 day return privilege.
- (2) All coins sent postpaid.
- (3) Ohio residents add 4.5% state sales tax.

DAVID SONDERMAN

Box 1070

New Haven, Connecticut 06504

WANTED TO BUY - all Colonial and early American coins, especially state coinages. Rare or common, and quantity. Also need numismatic literature pertaining to Colonials.

FOR SALE - send for my most recent list of Colonial coins and currency.

<u>EARLY DATES</u>				1798	S179	G	12
					S181	VG10	45
						G6	30
1793	S6	VG	500		S184	VF35	195
1794	S22	VF	250		S185	G4	12
	S42	G6	36			VF25 with break	150
	S51	Fair	48			proving struck after 1799	
	Plain Date & Liberty			1799	S188	Date Plain	
	S62	G4/3	36			Rev. GG of 1798	
	S70	VF25	395			Fair	225
1795	S73	F12	275	1800	S193	VG7	45
	S75	Fair	25		S194	EF	250
	S76b	G4	50		S197	G4/5	14
	S76b	VF	125		S208	G4	14
	S78	VG	45			VG10	45
	s78½	VG8	95		S211	G4	14
	Has small clip IBE and			1801	S213	G/VG	22
	DBL Profile				S216	F15	45
1796	S81	G4	55		S219	Fair	14
		G6/5	70		S219	G5	25
		F12	175		S200	G4/5	30
	S87	VG	85			G4	25
	S88	G4	50		S221	G4	20
	S89	Fair	25		S223	F15	65
	S91	G6	60			G4	20
		F15	125			Fr3	15
	S97	VF25	350	1802	S227	VF25/20	125
	S104	G5	95			VF30/25	160
	S108	VFr3	30		S229	EF	155
	S109	VFr3	25			VG10	25
		G4	35		S230	G4	11
	S115	F15	195		S231	G4	12
		VG8	85		S234	VG8	40
	S116	G6	95		S235	G4/5	12
1797	S126	VG8	50			G6 Cost \$23 in	
	S131	VG	75			1974	18
	S133	G5	75			F12 Porous	25
	S134	Fair	10		S240	G4	20
	S137	Fair3	15			VG10	65
	S138	Fair3	12			F12	80
		G6	28		S241	F12/15	55
	S139	F15/20	95			G4/5	19
	S143	G4/3	25		S242	F15 Bought as VF	65
1798	S145	G4	28	1803	S244	F12 Clip at 9:00	55
	S147	Fair	15		S245	G6	15
	S151	Fiar3	15		S246	VF25	140
	S152	G5/4	45		S250	G5	12
	S153	F15	95		S251	F12	32
	S155	Fr3	18		S257	VG	15
		VG Pitted Rev.			S257	VG10	25
	S160	G5/6	50		S258	VF30	100
	S161	Fair	10		S259	G6	25
	S161		15			VF20	50
	S167	VG	19		S260	G4	12
		G4	12		S261	VG10	40
	S174	VF	150			G6	15
	Scarce	VF			S262	G6	25
	S175	VG10	65				

RAY CHATHAM

P.O. BOX 15007

Winston-Salem, NC

27103

1803	S263	VF25	125
		G6	30
1804	S266	Fair3	150
		G5/6	220
		VF25 Perfect	
		dies very nice planchet	1100
1805	S269	VFr3	8
		G5 Bought as	
		268 @ \$20	15
		F15 Porous	22
1806	S270	VG8	45
		Fair	9
		G5	30
1807	S271	Basle	5
		G4	15
		G5	20
		F12	75
	S273	Fair	9
		VFair	11
		G	15
	S275	Fair	9
	S276	G4	14
1808	S277	VF25	125
	S278	G4/5	16
	S279	VG	32
1809		VG10	125
		VG	75
1810/9	S281	Fair3	10
		G4	15
1810	S282	VG	20
	S283	VFair3	9
		G4	14
		G6	22
		aVF Cost \$100	
	1974		100
	S284	VF20/25	125
	S285	VF20	100
		G/VG	18
		VG Porous	10
1811/10		G4	50
		VG-F	75
		VF30	260
		VFr3	35
1811	S287	VFr3	35
		VG10	125
		F12	150
1812	S289	VF30/40 A Beauty	120
1813	S293	VG10	60
		F15	90
1814	Crosslet	VG8/10	22
	Plain	VF25	120

LATE DATES

To E.A.C. MEMBERS: Hope this will promote interest in the Newcomb series which can be just as fascinating as Sheldon! Prices below \$20 in this ad are made for shipping one coin. Quantity discounts as follows on \$5 to \$19 cents ONLY:

Orders: \$100 - 10%
 \$200 - 15%
 \$400 - 20%

Discounts do not apply to prices \$20 and up.

1816	N2a	F15	25
	N4	G6	7
	N6	VG clnd.	6
		VG dnts.	6
	N6b	VF30 A Beauty	35
	N8½	G6	15
	N9	VG	8
		G	6
1817	N1	VG	8
	N1c	EF40 RARE	80
	N2a	VE8	8
	N3a	G	5
	N3a	VF35/40	40
	N3b	G	6
	N4b	VG	9
	N6	G	5
	N8a	Fair3	4
		VG	8
		F15	12
	N8½	G5	8
	N9	G	5
		VG	9
	N10	G	5
	N11	G6	7
	N13	G	5
	N15	G	6
	N17 ST II	R5 in Newcomb	15
1818	N1	Fair	4
	N2	G	5
	N4	VG	60
	N5a	F12	10
	N6	G	5
	N7	G	5
		VG	7
		F12	9
	N7½	VF20 Reported R8	100
	N8	G	6
		VG	10
		G/F R4 in Newcomb	15



RAY CHATHAM		P.O. BOX 15007		Winston-Salem, NC		27103	
1818	N9	G	5	1822	N3	With dot, blemish on cheek, Rev. AU50 will conservatively grade 20/45	45
		VG10	10				
		F12	12				
	N9b	VF25/30 RARE	30		N3b	VG10	12
	N10	AU55/60	125		N5	VG8	10
		F15	10		N6	G4	6
1819/18	N1	G	7		N7	VG10 RARE	32
		Fair	5		N9	G4 RARE	7
		F12	14		N10	G3/4	5
1819	N2	Fair3	5			G4/5	6
		G4	7			EF45 Big Dent Rev	
		VG	9			Date Collector	25
	N2c	VF25	30	1823/22		G5	20
	N2	ST III BU, Proof Surface	250			VG10	40
			50	1824/22	N1	VG10	40
	N3	VF30 RARE	50			G4	11
	#164 EAC Chicago					Fair3	9
		G5	10			Nice/VG8	18
	N5	G4	6	1824	N2	G6	8
	N8½	ex James P--- estate 11/12/68 DBL Profile, several stars and ear. Traces of edge reeding; Rare and second finest known,				EF45	75
						VG Clnd	8
	Red, BU brilliant beauty		395		N2b	VE	9
	N9a	VF35 Cut on			N3a	F12 Rev. Dent	7
		Rev. Date Coll. Coin	15			G4	6
		VG	8	1825	N4	F15	12
		G	5		N1	VF25	45
		VF25	20		N2	3/4	6
	N10	VG10 R2	10		N3	VG10 Clnd	7
1820/19	N1	G	6		N4	VF R3	40
		G/VG	7			G5	7
		VG	9		N6	VG	7
1820	N5	VG	8		N7½	G4/5 R2	9
	N7b	VG8	9		N8	VF25	30
	N10	VG10	12			G4	6
		G5	5		N9	VG	7
		VG8 R3	12		N9b	W.W. Neil/Mehl 1947; 2008 Ex Sartoris AU 50/55	210
	N11	VG8 R3	12				
	N12b	VG R2	10	1826	N10½b	Unlisted F12/15	35
	N13	VG10	12		B3b	VG10	9
	N15	VG8 R3	12		N4	G4	6
		VFr3	5			VG	8
1821	N1	G	12		N5	ST II F12	13
	N2	VFr3	9		N7	VG8	8
		G6	18			G4/5	5
		G5	15		N8	26/25 G4	13
		VG10	22	1827	N9I	F15	18
	N24½	G6 Clip at 5:00	25		N1	G5	5
1822	N1	F12 R4	15		N2	G6	5
					N3	G4	5
	N2	Solid MS60			N3b	EF	45
		J.O. Clarke 10/4/62			N5	F12	9
		CDS 9/14/74				VG10	8
		Many dents on neck			N7	G4/5	5
		Some brillians, top notch cent from rusty dies	195			VG10	8
					N8	VG10	8
					N11	G4	8

RAY CHATHAM		P.O. Box 15007	Winston-Salem, NC	27103			
1827	N11½	R6 in Newcomb but blemish at nose DBL at forehead	1831	N1	F12 G4/5	10 5	
		VF		N2	F15	12	
		VF30			VF	16	
1828	N1	VG10		N3	G4	5	
	N2	VG10		N3½	Unlisted		
	N2½	Unlisted			G6	10	
		VF30		N4	VG8 R4	5	
					(tiny hole)		
	N3	G4			VF	30	
		VF20		N5	VG10	14	
		EF40		N5b	G6	10	
	N5	VG10		N6	G/15	5	
	N6	1828/88 MS60			VG	7	
		brilliant chestnut beauty		N6½	VG10	11	
		TJC 4/21/56:224 WCB 9/76			F15	15	
		Shalowitz 1977 - Rarer			Choice lustrous chestnut UNC.		
		than small, wide date	395		Full DBL Coronet to neck	295	
	N6	VF20	26	N7	VG8	8	
		VG8	10		G5	5	
	N7	VF25	35	N7½	VG8	10	
	N10	VG10	15	N7¾	VG10	10	
		F12	18	N8	G5 R3	8	
	N11	VG	8	N8b	G6	8	
1829	N1	G6	6	N8½	Unlisted		
		G5	5		G5	8	
	N2	VG8	8	N9½	F12	10	
	N5a	F15 R4	35		G4	5	
		G5/6	8		VG10	9	
	N5b	G4	10	N9	ST II RARE 2 pts. shy of		
	N6	BU MS60	295		MS60 11th finest known		
	N7 ST IV	G6	7		Reddish Tan Brilliance		
	N8	G6	6		Lyman Low 4/17/07		
	N8	REV I 1828 N9 MS60/65			NN59 6/13/57 A Beauty	225	
		50% Red A Beauty	325	N11½	VG8	10	
	N9	G5 RARE	8		G6 R3	8	
1830	N1	F15	12		G4	6	
		VG8	8	N12½	G6	8	
		VG7	7		VG	9	
	N2	G4	6	N12/1	G5	12	
	N2a	VG10	10		VG R3	15	
	N2b	F15	15	N12/4	Unlisted		
		VG10	9		RARE VF20	45	
	N3	F12	10	AU50	Steel Beauty		
		F15	12		Very RARE	125	
	N4a	VG8	7	N14	aG R4	7	
	N5½	VG8 Unlisted		N14½	G4	12	
		DBL Coronet to bust	20	1832	N1	VF20	14
	N6	F15(SL)	45			VF35	25
	N7	F12 R5	30			VG10	9
		VG10	25	N1½	VG10	12	
	N8	VG8 R4	10		F15	16	
		VF25	30	N2½	Has tiny bit of wear		
		G6	7		under glass, or would		
	N8b	VG10	12		be MS65 Rev. mostly		
					red. Brilliant &		
					prettier than most		
					BUS	250	

RAY CHATHAM		P.O. Box 15007		Winston-Salem, NC		27103			
1832	N3	G4	5	1835	N9b	RE	VF	75	
		VG	7		N11	ST Th	G6 R5	15	
	N3½	G5	6		N12	RE	VG10	20	
		VF	20		Rev rotated 7:00				
		VF25	25		N14a		EF45	35	
1833	N1	VF35	40	N14b		F15	10		
		G6	6	N15½		VG10	10		
		VG8	8	N17½		EF40	50		
		EF40	45	1836	N1		F15	12	
		VG Polished	5		N2c		F15	12	
	N1 St b	N2	MS65		N4b		EF45	45	
			Sternberg 3/56:1657		N5		VG	7	
			Helfenstein 8/64:144		N6	ST	IIb	VF	16
			Masters 5/71:239		ST	III	EF	40	
			Jack Collins, Simon	375		ST	IV	VF25	20
	N2	G5	6	1837	N1		VG10	8	
	N2b	F12	12		N1b		EF	32	
	N2b	Light red & Tan MS60	375		N2		F15	10	
	N2½	VG			N2b		VF25		
	N3	AU50 Glossy			Merkin 6/70:62				25
1834	N1	steel obv. mahogany		N3		VG	6		
		rev. Pleasing color	60	N4		AU50/55 Tan			
		N3½	F12	12	Beauty				100
			G6	6	N4		VG	6	
		N5	VG8	8	N5		EF45	45	
	N6	VF25	18	N7	Stb	VG	6		
	N6½	VG	9			F15	12		
	N1	G5	7	N7	Unc with scratch hair				
		F12	12	to eye				100	
		N1½	VG8	8	N8		EF45	REV a	
		N1½b	F12	12	Sta				40
		Light Tan	VF35	40			VG8		7
	N2	VG10 R2	12	N9		F12		14	
		F12	18	N9e	Obv I	Rvp RARE	VG10	22	
		VF	28	N9u		VF30		55	
N2½	F15	18	N9v		VF20		25		
	VF	28	N9x		VF30		35		
N2 3/4	VF Triple	40			F15		15		
N2½b	VF35	40			VF20		20		
N3	VF25	25	N10		F15		15		
N3½	VF25	30	N11		Fair3		5		
N3½c	VG8	8	N11b		VF25		20		
N4½b	EF40 A beauty	65	AU50	Spot on Rev			55		
1835	N6	from rusted dies		N11d		VF30		30	
		many dots on surface		(all 4 small letters)					
		VF	40	N13	AU55 Beauty		100		
		N1½	VG7	12		VF30		25	
		N2	G4/5	6	N15		VG10	R4	25
	N3	VG8 R4	15	1838	N1a		VF25	20	
	VF35 Chestnut				F12			10	
	Beauty; was in CC	90	AU50/55					75	
	N5	VF	20		N1b	Nice	VF20		20
	N5½	VG8	9				F12		10
	N6	F15	15	N2		F12		10	
	N6½	VF	25	N3		VG		7	
	N7½	ST III VG8	10	N4		VF20		20	
		ST IV VG10	12			VG10		8	
	N8	F12	10	N4I		EF		35	
					VF25		17		

1838	N4III	aF	8	1840	N9b	EF40	40
	N4 IV	VF25	17		N10	VF20	14
	N4 V	EF40 Very Rare	85		N12	VG10	8
	N5	VG				EF45 Mint bloom	
		VF	18			with cartwheel	35
		G	6		N13	F12	8
	N6	F12	10			EF45	35
		F15	12	1841	N2	VG8	7
	N6	EF	45			F12	10
	Red and brown beauty		40		N2b	F15	16
		VF Chestnut	25			EF45	75
	N6	AU55 Red and			N3b	AU55 RARE	175
	tan beauty		130			VF25	18
		VF20	14		N4	F12	10
		F15	10		N4b	F12	12
	N8½b	Unlisted				EF40 Scarce	60
		VF20	25		N5a	VF25	30
	N9a	EF45/50	75			AU50/55	140
		F15	10		N5b	VG10 RARE	20
	N10 II	VF25	18		N6	VF20	16
		EF40	35		N7a	MS60 with	
	N13 (was R5)	VF20	25			scratch on cheek	
	N13b	F15 RARE	25			\$250 cent ½ price for	
1839/6	N1 ST I	VF Struck from	225			1/8 inch scar	125
		blunted dies			N7b	VF25 RARE	30
1839	N2	VG8	10	1842	N2a	VG8	6
	N3	VG10	12		N2b	VF Nice	14
		VF35	45		N4a	VF30	20
	N3b	AU55 Few			N4b	VF25	20
		Hairlines	85		N5	F12	9
	Ex WCB	F15	20			EF45 MS65	
	N4	VG10	14			color clnd before 1970	20
	N5 Booby	VF30	40		N6a	EF40	25
		F12	16		N6b	VF20	14
	N8 Hd of '40 VF		28		N7	G6	6
	N9b Silly	aF	15			EF45 with few	
		VF20	30			scratched	20
		AU50	110		N9	VG8	7
	N11	AU55 50% Red	200	1843	N2	G5	5
	N13	AU55	250			F15	15
	R3	AU50	200		N4b	42/44 VG10	25
	N14b	VF30 R4	75			F12	35
		Was close to CC				F15 light	45
1840	N1b	VF25	15			chestnut	
	N2a	VF35	25			EF40 Beauty	150
		18/18 Sharp			N5	F12	13
		F15 RGH	6		N6a	EF40	40
	N3	AU55	150		N6b	F12	13
		VF25	15		N7	F12	13
	N6	MS65	395		N8	F15	15
		EF45	40		N8	Choice BU MS60	225
		VF30	25		N9a	VG10	10
		Last with W brk left				F15	15
		ribbon Unlisted					
		F12	10				
	N7	G5	6				
		F12	10				

RAY CHATHAM	P.O. Box 15007	Winston-Salem, NC	27103
1843	N9b	MS60 for wear	1845 N10d MS60 wear (none)
		none. Dark spot on	Hairline scratches on
		obv. and rev. slightly	cheek and field 100
		porous; very sharp	N10d AU55 Black so
		strike 100	VF35 40
	N11a	AU55+ ex.	N11 Iridescent MS57½
		Superior 10/1/73:46	Head outlines in mint
		and superior to most	red 115
		MS60's 200	N12 VF 10
	N11a	VF25 16	N1 F12 7
		EF45 35	N1c VF30 13
	N11b	VF25 16	N1c AU55 110
	N12	VF25 16	N2I VF 10
		VG10 8	N2 II F 7
	N13	F15 Nice Scarce 50	N2 VF30 13
1844	N1	G6 6	N3 F15 Dent 5
	N1a	F15 10	N3 Stb VF 10
	N1c	VF30 30	N4 F12 7
	N2	44/81 F15 15	N4b EF45 RARE 45
		F12 12	N5a VF35 15
		VF25 25	N5c F12 7
	N3a	VF25 18	N6 VF 10
	N3b	VF30 23	AU50 Part red 45
	N4c	VG10 8	N7c Very Rare Obv. rim
	N5a	F12 9	break VF 20
	N5b	Very rare state obv.	N8a VF30 13
		EF Rev. Rough 35	MS60 Wear spot at eye Red
	N6c	VF30 20	but not brilliant 75
	N7a	F12 9	N8a VG10 6
		VG10 7	F12 7
		EF ex. Martin 30	F15 8
1845	N2	4/17/70:452 7	N9a VF20 10
		F12 7	F12 7
		EF 20	N10 VG10 6
	N3	VG7 5	N11b AU55 50
		VF20/15 9	N12 VF Tall Date 15
	N4	F12 7	F15 11
		VF 10	N12b Extremely Rare
	MS60	Gorgeous 225	VF30 35
	N5	VG10 6	N14 VG10 Tall Date 8
	N5	VG10 6	N14b VG 15
		F12 7	N16a RARE EF but porous 15
		VF20 10	N18a VG 5
	N5b	VG10 7	F 7
	N6	F15 9	VF30 15
	N6b	VF 11	N18b EF Beauty 30
	N7	F15 Rough 5	20b aEF RARE 30
	N8	Looks MS65 C1nd	N1b EF 20
		before 1970 a beauty	N2 Commer 47/27 F12 18
		for 50	N4b VF 9
	N9a	F12 8	N4c VF 10
	N9b	F12 8	VF30 18
	N9d	MS60 Very rare	N4d VG8 8
		state Ex marks:838 250	N6 VF20 11
	N9e	F15 9	N7 VF30 18
	N10	F15/20 11	N8c EF RARE 40
		EF40 25	N9 F15 8

RAY CHATHAM		P.O. Box 15007		Winston-Salem, NC		27103	
1847	N10	VF30	18	1848	N29a	AU55 Obv. sm	
	N12	F15 RARE	13			rim nic Rev no wear	
	N13a	EF40 Very RARE	45			but leaves flat struck	
	N13b	F15 Very RARE	15			Fine DBL Profile	
	N13b	EF45 Very RARE	50			RARE?	75
	N15	VG10 RARE	10		N31a	VF Scarce	12
	N16a	VF20	14			VG10	6
		F15	8		N35	F12	7
	N16b	F12 RARE	12	1849	N1c	VF25 Scarce	12
	N17	F12 RARE	12			F15	8
	N19	AU Scratch on				VF20	10
		obv. but pretty	40		N2b	F12	7
	N20	VG7 RARE	7		N3a	VF25	10
	N21b	VF RARE Rough	8		N4b	VF25	10
	N22	EF Very Rare	25		N6	Ex Masters 8/71:278	
	N23I	VG10 Ex RARE	10			Collins Simon MS60	
	N24b	VF15 RARE				lustrous plum beauty	295
	AU50	clnd. before 1970			N7 II	EF40 Scarce	20
		Very Rare	25		N8b	F15	8
		EF40 Nice	30		N9c	VF25	12
	N26c	VF25 RARE	18		N10	VG8	7
	N27	Rev. 32 of 1848 F15			N11	VF20	10
		Extremely Rare	30		N12	VF20	10
	N29	EF40	30		N20a	F15	7
	N31	The RARE 47/47			N20b	F12	6
		Nice F15	45		AU55/50	2 rim nics EF40	25
	47/47	VG8	20		N21b	G4 Scarce	6
	N38a	F15	8	1850	N22	F15	8
	N40	G6 Rare	8		N1	AU55 Scratch	
1848	N1a	VG20 RARE	12			hair to nose Lustrous	
	N1b	AU50	125			no wear clash at	
		VF25 RARE	18			ribbon rev. Not mentioned	
	N2a	VF30	15			in Newcomb, may be	
	N2b	VF20	9			rare	65
	N3	VF20	9		N2 I	EF40 Rough so	
	N4	F15	7			VF25	10
	N5f	VF Dent	6		N2 II	EF40 Rim nic	
	N6b	F15 RARE	8			VF35	12
	N6d	EF	25		N3	VF30 Scarce	15
	N8b	VF25	12			above VF	
	N13a	EF	20		N3	VG10/12	7
	N16b	EF Dark	14		N3	VF rim dnts	7
	N17b	VF30	12		N4a	F15	7
	N21	Another AU55 beauty			N10	Red MS60+ struck	
		prettier than most '60s	115			from rusty dies. Many	
	N21	F12	7			dots beautiful cart-	
	N22	VG10	6			wheel obv & rev	275
	N22b	VF	10		N11	F15	7
		EF	20		N12	VF30	15
		AU50/55	75		N15	VF20	10
	N23	VF25	10			F15	7
	N24b	F12	7		N18	VF	10
		F15	8		N19	F15	8
	N27b	F12	8		N22	VF25	10
	N28a	VG10	5		N23	VF25	10
	N28b	VF30	12			F15	8

RAY CHATHAM			P.O. Box 15007	Winston-Salem, NC	27103		
1851	N2	VF35	15	1852	N7b	VF20	9
	N3a	51/81 G5	8		N8a	VF30	12
		F15	19		N9b	VF30	12
			VF25	35		EF40	20
			VG10	13	N11a	EF40	20
	N3b	VG10 R4	18	N13a	VF20	10	
	N3c	abt VF	20	N13b	VF20	10	
	N4a	EF	25		EF35	15	
	N5 II	VF30	12	N15	VF30	12	
	N5 III	graded MS60 will		N17	VF35	15	
		call AU55 Nice	95		VF25	10	
	N7a	(looks MS65) clnd long		N18	EF45	25	
		ago toning mostly red			EF40	20	
		a steal at	35	N20	VF25	10	
	N7a	VF20	10	N21	VG7	5	
	N8	VF25	10	1853	N3b	EF45	20
	N10	VF25 Light	10		N4b	1853/3 Very Rare obv	
		brown lustrous AU50/55				rim brk VF25 could be	
		Tic-Tat-Toe scratch on			CC		60
		obv. \$60 off	40	N5	VF25	10	
	N10b	looks MS65 clnd or			EF	18	
		decolored 95% red	40	N6	VF35	14	
	N11	VF30	12		VF30	12	
	N13a	MS60 Many dots			EF40	18	
		from rusted dies steel		N8b	EF45 RARE	35	
		and reddish brown	125		F15 RARE	15	
	N13d	F15	6	N9	VF25	10	
	N16a	AU55 RARE and		N10a	VF30	12	
		a beauty	75		EF40	18	
	N16b	VF RARE	10	N11	EF40	18	
	N17a	F15 Ebony	8	N14b	EF45	25	
	N17b	F15	8		VF35 Scarce	20	
	N18a	F15	8	N15	VF30	12	
N18b	VF Nice	12		EF45	20		
	EF45	30	N17	EF40	18		
N21b	VF30	12	N18b	VF25	10		
N22	F15 dnts	5	N20	EF40	18		
N26	VF Nice	10	N21	EF40	18		
N29	VF30	10	N22	AU50 Dirty Only	12		
	VF35	12	N22b	F15	8		
N30	I think G4	5	N25a	VF20	10		
N31b	F15 RARE	14		EF45	25		
N33	VF25	12	N25b	VF	10		
1852	N1a	VF20 RARE	14	N27	EF40 I think		
		F15	10		DBL profile	25	
	N2	Practically no wear		N28	EF40	18	
		very sharp	15	N29	VF25	10	
	N3a	VF25	10		VF30	12	
	N4b	or 4½ VF30 DBL		N31	F12	7	
		profile	25		VF20	9	
	N4b	Hvy DBL profile		N33a	VF	9	
		Coronet to neck		N33b	EF45 RARE	35	
		VF25	25	1854	N1	VF25	10
	N5b	VF25	10	N3	VF35	14	
	N6b	VF20	9		VF20	10	
N7a	VF30	12	N40	F Scarce	6		
	EF40+	20		F15	9		

RAY CHATHAM		P.O. Box 15007		Winston-Salem, NC		27103	
1854	N5	VF35	14	1854	N21	VF35	14
	N6	VF20	9			VF25	10
	N8a	EF40	18		N22	VF30	12
	N8b	VF30	12			Rev. Rot 8:30 VF25	11
	N9	VF25	10	1855	N6	BU65 full	
	N10b	EF40	18			red most cartwheel	
	N11	F15	9			I have seen	495
		VF25	10		N7	VF35	25
		VF35	14	1856	N4	Choice chestnut MS60	150
		EF40	18	1857	LD N1	EF	75
N12		VF20	9		LD N1	AU55	150
		VF25	10		SD N4	F15	50
		VF30	14		SD N4	Au55	150
N16		VF20	9				
N16	Choice lustrous red					Some 500 late dates on hand	
	tan MS60	150				which have not been	
N17		VF35	14			attributed:	
N18		VF35	14			G-VG before 1930	
N19b	Ex duPont:999					G-VF to 1954	
	MS60 very rare die					Inquiries invited	
	state	200					
19b	VF25	20					



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